ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,030—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

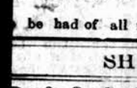
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Intgrest alonar the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. S. "PESHAWUR."

THE EXTRA STEAMER "PESHAWUR" WILL LEAVE BOMBAY, at 5 P.M., on the 18th April. BAGGAGE must be sent to the VICTORIA DOCK, on 17th, or before 9 A.M., on the 18th idem.
A STEAM-LAUNCH WILL LEAVE the APOLLO BUNDER, at 3 P.M., to convey Passengers on Board.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893.
M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	Tuesday 5 P.M. 18th April.
CARTHAGE	6013	1000	M. de Horne	Saturday. 22nd April.
SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
VICTORIA	6218	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.
ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	13th "
MIRZAPORE	3913	750	R. Harvey	20th " Friday.
SIAM	3070	800	H. T. Weighell	26th May.
SUTLEJ	4189	800	W. D. G. Worcester	2nd June.
ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	9th "
ORIENTAL	5045	800	S. H. Monle	16th "
SIAM	3090	00	H. T. Weighell	23rd "
SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	30th "

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipped there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipped there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in Europe. Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
While the Steamers leave on Saturday a Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.
Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

19th April	17th May.	14th June.
3rd May	31st "	

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th March, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
EMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st May 1893.
EMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 590	Rs. 390	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 960	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	9th May 1893.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	9th June "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	G. Costanza	2,863	300	21st April.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April, 9, 1893.

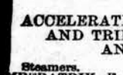
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th May, 1893, at 3 p. m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

BOMBAY TO PLYMOUTH IN 22 DAYS.

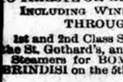


THE FIRST-CLASS Australian Liner S. S. WARRNAMBOOL, 3,560 Tons Register, Captain F. H. EKINS, will sail for Plymouth direct on or about the 22nd instant. The Steamer has splendid accommodation for a limited number of passengers. For particulars as to rates of passage-money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 12th April, 1893.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied to any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued in Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Circulars of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 19th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,536 tons, on the 23rd April, at 11 a.m., on or arrival of incoming English mail, if later arriving, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 15th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,950 tons, on the 20th April, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th April, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. R. B. KING, Hyderabad.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains	To sail about
ARMENIA	3,395	W.C. Haynes, Lt., R. N. R.	20th April
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	18th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies Thirty Hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings : Bombay, April 5, 1893.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is English-made.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is absolutely pure.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is rich gold flake.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is for Pipes.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO Smokes Cool !

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is fragrance itself.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is in patent tins.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is always fresh.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is procurable throughout India.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.

URGENTLY NEEDED.

BY THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH.

CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION,

VEPERY SQUARE, MADRAS.

CAST OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the Establishment of a Permanent Home.

ENTOMOLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, &c.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a
Nets, Wire Ring ..... each	2 8	2 14
" Cane, with Tin Ferrule ..... "	2 4	2 8
" " with Brass Ferrule ..... "	2 12	3 2
" Folding Wire ..... "	6 0	6 12
" Kite ..... "	7 8	8 8

INSECT CASES, corked and papered, glass-framed top, polished Mahogany.

Size	10 by 8in.	14 by 10in.	16 by 12in.
Cash	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 7 0	Rs. 8 0
Credit	" 5 10	" 8 0	" 9 0

STORE BOXES, corked deal.

Size	14 by 10in.	16 by 11in.
Cash	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 6 0
Credit	" 5 10	" 6 12

STORE BOXES, covered with green cloth, book pattern, air-tight, with camphor cells.

Size	14 by 10¼in.	16 by 11in.
Cash	Rs. 10 8	Rs. 12 0
Credit	" 11 12	" 13 4

COLLECTING BOXES, corked and papered.

Size	7 by 3¼ in.	8 by 4¼ in.
Cash	Re. 1 4	Rs. 2 0
Credit	" 1 7	" 2 4

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Collecting Boxes, Japanned Tin, for Shoulder.	5 8	6 4
Corks for setting out, per dozen sheets	1 12	2 0
Killing Bottles, stoppered	2 0	2 4
" " small size, corked	1 12	2 0
Killing and Relaxing Boxes, Zinc ..... each	2 8	2 12
Killing Boxes, Zinc ..... "	1 4	1 7
Egg Drills, assorted sizes ..... "	0 4	0 5
" ..... per dozen	2 12	3 2
" conical headed ..... each	1 4	1 7
Blow Pipes, Brass ..... "	0 12	0 14
Scissors, Straight ..... per pair	2 4	2 8
Do. Curved ..... "	2 12	3 2
Setting Needles, with Ivory Handles ..... each	0 6	0 7

SETTING BOARDS, 14in. long.

Size	½ in.	1 in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	6 in.
Cash	Rs. 0 8	0 10	0 12	1 0	1 8	2 0	2 4
Credit	Rs. 0 9	0 12	0 14	1 2	1 11	2 4	2 8

	Cash.	Credit.
Pins, Kirby's best, White, per oz., Nos. 1 to 5	Re. 0 12	0 14
Do. Nos. 6 to 9, per oz	Rs. 2 4	2 8
Do. Nos. 10 to 12, per oz	Rs. 3 8	4 0

Sets Entomological Instruments, mounted in Ivory Handles, consisting of four Knives of various shapes, Spring Forceps, and a pair of Scissors, in Morocco case ..... Rs. 11 8 13 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. LORD HARRIS.

THE Pharmacy Department in each of our several Establishments is under the supervision of qualified and experienced English Chemists, and great attention is given to Physicians' Prescriptions.
Importers of Drugs, Chemical, Surgical Instruments, Nursery, and Sick-room Requisites of every Description.
HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, LABORATORIES, SCHOOLS, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS supplied at Wholesale Rates.

BOMBAY :— Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { POONA :— Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.

MANUFACTURING PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

THORPE AND CO.'S NEW ITEMS FOR EVENING DRESS,

WHITE KID GLOVES,
2 BUTTONS, Rs. 1-8 Per Pair.

WHITE CAMBRIC TIES,
From Rs 1-8 Per Dozen.

WHITE CAMBRIC BOWS,
FOR DRESS.
From Rs. 2-8 Per Dozen.

DRESS SOCKS,
From Rs. 3-8 Per Pair.

SILK POCKET HANDKFS.
From Rs. 2 Each.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO., LD.,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
CHEMICAL ANALYSTS.

SANITARY APPLIANCES,
CHEMICAL APPARATUS
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.
METEOROLOGICAL, SURGICAL AND MEDICAL APPLIANCES.
COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL APPARATUS AND INSTRUMENTS.
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.

Thermometers, Barometers, Hydrometers, Specific Gravity Instruments And all the necessary Apparatus for testing Air and Water Impurities, and Food Adulteration.

DISINFECTANTS OF EVERY KIND.

KEMP'S 10 % CARBOLIC POWDER,
As supplied to several Municipalities, Railways, and Tramway Companies, &c., is better and more stable than any imported.
Price Per Cwt. Rs. 7 ; Per Ton Rs. 120.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WATCHES! WATCHES!! WATCHES!!!

"STOCK-TAKING SALE."

STOCK TAKING this Year having brought to notice the ENORMOUS NUMBER OF WATCHES on hand,
THE DIRECTORS OF MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
have decided—with a view to clearing their Old Stock—to offer to the Public
DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL ONLY,
a large number of HIGH CLASS SERVICEABLE TIMEKEEPERS, chiefly of their OWN MAKE, in GOLD, SILVER and METAL CASES at a SWEEPING REDUCTION of FORTY PER CENT. on the marked prices.

All these Watches having been imported from Europe when EXCHANGE was 15 to 20 Per Cent. higher than at present, and no enhancement of the Prices having been made, this is equivalent to a Reduction of 55 to 60 Per Cent. on the PRESENT MARKET VALUE OF THE WATCHES. Each Watch will be thoroughly examined and regulated before delivery, and will carry their usual Guarantee.

Constituents in the Mofussil stating a limit of price and particulars as to whether a Gold, Silver or Metal Watch is required, will have special attention.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BLANC DE CAMELLIA! an elegant and very delicate Powder quite invisible on the skin, perfectly harmless and imparting a high degree of Smoothness, Softness, and Fineness. Pink or White, Re. 1-4.

MADON, SONS & Co., 23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. A COMPLEXION POWDER!

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

F. S. MADON & CO.

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND
REMEDIES FOR CHOLERA.—Cholera Elixer, Cholera Pills, Cholera Mixtures.
REMEDIES FOR FEVERS.—Mixtures, Pills, and Squibb's Ague Specifics.
REMEDIES FOR COUGH AND COLDS.—St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, Pulmonicon Lozenges, Jujubes, &c.
REMEDIES FOR LIVER.—Fothergill's Madonal, Liver Pills, &c.
REMEDIES FOR GENERAL DEBILITIES.—Compound Damiana Pills, Restorative Beads, Brain Panacea, &c.
&c., &c., &c.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, NEAR THE MUSJID, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE.

(Astringent Anodyne, and Anti-spasmodic.)
In all stages of the above diseases has been found invaluable. Full directions for use accompanies each bottle.
Per Bottle, Cash, As. 12 and Re. 1-4.
" Credit, As. 14 and Re. 1-7.
All our preparations are guaranteed to be made from the finest drugs procurable.

TREACHER'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.

A safe and rapid cure in a highly concentrated and portable form.
Per Bottle, Cash, Re. 1-0 Rs. 1-12.
" Credit, Rs. 1-2 Rs. 2 0

DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE.

In Bottles, with Opium, Cash, Rs. 1-4 Rs. 2-4.
" " Credit, Rs. 1-7 Rs. 2-8.
" without Opium, Cash, Re. 1-0 Rs. 1-8.
" " Credit, Rs. 1-2 Rs. 1-11.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STRAW HATS.

OUR NOTED CLUB ROUGH CHIP. } BEST FINISH. Rs. 3-8.

HOAR & Co., HATTERS, BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપ્તુલા શેકમાદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES,

IN PERFECT ORDER AND WARRANTED SOUND,
FOR SALE

At the undersigned for cash or by monthly payments :—

	Rs.
Rosewood Sympathetic Square Piano	475
American Walnut do. do.	540
Grand Boudoir ebonized (on three legs)	380
Do. do. do.	425
Cottage Piano in Walnut, transposing 3 Notes	500
Cottage Piano in Mahogany "Bijou"	275

THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 3½ per month, including horse-keeper ; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; Double, Rs. 31. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND DIRECTOR.....MR. HARRY STANLEY.

FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY

HARRY STANLEY'S

OPERA COMPANY.

CONTINUED SUCCESS! CROWDED HOUSES!!

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

MONDAY, APRIL 17TH.

The Beautiful and Spectacular Burlesque in 3 Acts

"SHE-E."

By L. A. MASSA, Esq.

TUESDAY, APRIL 18TH,

The Ever Popular Comic Opera in 2 Acts.

"THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE."

By GILBERT & SULLIVAN.

WEDNESDAY APRIL 19TH,

The Magnificent Burlesque, in 3 Acts.

"BLUE-BEARD."

N.B.—The first appearance in Bombay of Miss LIZZIE DONNELLY, the Premiere Skirt-Dancer of Australasia, who will appear in her brilliant re dition of "TAR-RA-BOOM-DE-A."

Mesdames Tilly Lake, Flo. Stephenson, and Fanny Peters in their Charming Statuesque Ballet.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20TH.

GRAND NAUTICAL NIGHT.

H. M. S PINAFORE, in 2 ACTS.

By GILBERT & SULLIVAN.

FRIDAY & SATURDAY, APRIL 21ST and 22ND,

The Supremely Beautiful Burlesque, in 3 Acts,

"PRINCESS CHERRY BLOSSOM."

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 22ND,

A Grand Mid-day Performance, for the Convenience of Schools, Families, and Children to see

PRINCESS CHERRY BLOSSOM.

PRICES:—Stalls or Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Boxes to hold Four, Rs. 16; Second Stalls, Rs 2; Back Seats, Re. 1. Military Uniform Half-prices to Second and Back Seats. Box Plan at the STAR TOBACCO Co., Meadows Street, Where Tickets for all parts of the House can be had.

T. EMPSON, Manager. A. H. FAWCETT, Agent.

LINGARD'S ROYAL POLYTECHNIC, HORNBY ROAD, ADJOINING "BOMBAY GAZETTE." 10 MORNING TILL 10 EVENING. 8 annas.

THE PALACE OF AMUSEMENT.

MOVING MECHANICAL EXHIBITION.

5 COMPLETE SHOWS 5

A CARD.—Mdme. Gitana begs to announce that she has brought out from Europe the LATEST OCCULT NOVELTY by which Visitors are able to see their FUTURE HUSBANDS, WIVES, and SWEETHEARTS. FORETELL PAST, PRESENT, FUTURE.

Native Ladies and Gentlemen, 4 annas.

TOWN HALL.

HERR CARL WALTHER'S

THIRD GRAND CONCERT

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 19TH, 1893,

At which he will be assisted by Mr. R. Wenning and the following Ladies and Gentlemen Amateur Singers:—Mrs Allan, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Phillips, Miss Carpenter, Miss Deimler, Miss W. Deimler, Miss H. Green, Miss Smith, Miss N. Tudball. Mr. Anderson Clark, Mr. R. A. English, Mr. J. Ezechiel, Mr. W. Harvey, Mr. A. F. Harrington, Mr. E. H. Hickman, Mr. H. S. G. Macpherson, Mr. J. B. Macbeth, Mr. H E. Moore, Mr. C. F. Moir, Major Martin, Mr. H. M. Steuart, and Mr. F. D. Stranack.

Miss Flower and Mr. Wenning will act as accompanyists. Tickets of Admission, Reserved Seats Rs. 3; Unreserved, Re. 1, can be had at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

Doors open at 9. To commence at 9-30 o'clock. Carriages may be ordered for 11-30 p.m.

PALACE OF WONDERS

ON MAIDAN, OPPOSITE ENTRANCE, GAIETY THEATRE.

"WATER NYMPH"

"ROLLA,"

and "SWINGING HEAD"

Are now the sensation and talk of Bombay.

Exhibitions every quarter of an hour from 7 to 11 p.m.

By MADAME CORA and her Assistants.

ADMISSION, 8 annas. Children, Soldiers, Sailors and Servants, 4 annas.

THE MAGNETIC LADY

(Arrived from England by Last Mail)

WILL GIVE A LIMITED NUMBER OF

SEANCES

AT

EVE'S FLORAL BOWER,

A RAPTUROUS FAIRYLAND,

NEXT THE GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

Eve is in attendance each evening to conduct Visitors through intricate mi'es of paths shadowed and decorated with floral and paradisical emblems.

ADMISSION to the Bower and Performances of THE MAGNETIC LADY from 6 to 7 and from 8 to 10 p. m.,

ONE RUPEE.

To the Bower only from 5 to 6, 7 to 8, and 10 to 11 P. M.

EIGHT ANNAS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, Per S. S. "CLAN MACNAB," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature and to take Delivery of their respective Goods from the PRINCES DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for Settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's Arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,

Bombay, 14th April, 1893. Agents.

ON SATURDAY, the 15th, the s. s. SAMOA, the largest CARGO Vessel afloat in the World, under the Command of Captain ADAMS, ste med into Bombay Harbour at 9-30 a.m., bringing 7,500 tons of coal, and 1,850 tons of bunkers, making a total Dead Weight capacity of 9,350 tons.

This is her second voyage, her maiden trip being to New Orleans, whence she carried the largest cargo of Cotton ever loaded. It is estimated she will carry from Bombay 11,500 tons of produce.

She is 459 ft. in length, and 52 ft. in beam, and the builders are Messrs. W. DOXFORD and SONS, LD., of Sunderland.

Her owners are Messrs. CROW, RUDOLF and Co., of LIVERPOOL, and she is consigned inwards to their Agents, Messrs. KILLICK, NIXON and Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to notify that he has returned from England, and resumed charge of the office of AGENT of the COMPANY in INDIA from THIS DATE.

G. A. BARNETT,

Agent.

Bombay, 15th April, 1893.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

ON the 1st May the name of MANDVI GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE will be changed to Mundvi. On the same date Telegraph Offices will be opened at the Post Offices in Nagkevi Road, known as Mandvi Post Office, and Kalbadevi Road, known as Market Post Office.

A. J. L. GRIMES,

Assistant Superintendent, Bombay Island Sub-Division.

THE GUJARAT COLLEGE BOARD require the services of a Graduate of an English or Indian University as a Professor on a Salary of Rs. 250, rising to Rs. 300, by annual increment of Rs. 25 per mensem. He will be required to teach Sanskrit, Logic, and assist generally in the work of the College. Applications to be forwarded to the President of the Gujarat College Committee, Ahmedabad, to reach him not later than 15th May, 1893.

COLLECTOR & PRESIDENT,

Gujarat College Board.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.

NOTICE.

THE TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 27th April, 1893, at 5 P.M.

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December 1892.

To declare a Dividend, and to transact such other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, AND HEPWORTH,

Secretaries and Managers.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members and Subscribers of the above Institution will be held at the Alexandra School-room on FRIDAY, the 21st April 1893, at 5-15 P.M., to receive and consider the Directors' Report and Audited Account and to transact such other business as may be brought forward.

JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,

Honorary Secretary.

14th April 1893.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. F. L. McAFEE has been appointed Secretary of the above Society, and that all communications are to be addressed to his Office, 9, Church Gate Street, which is the Registered Office of the Society.

D. GOSTLING,

Chairman of Directors.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

DIAMOND RINGS and DIAMOND JEWELLERY.—The Largest Stock of Diamond and other Jewellery will be found at MESSRS. MARCUS and Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona. Their turnover having vastly increased they can sell at LOWEST PRICE than other Houses. Inspection invited.

INDISPENSABLE to OFFICERS.—Glove Trees, in all Sizes, Polished or Unpolished. Cash or V.P. P. R. 7-8.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE CHAPELETTE ORGAN, with one five Octave Set of Reeds, full length Keys, full Size, Bellows, Powerful Rich Tone, is also finely finished, an absolutely perfect Organ, in neat, compact form. Price Rs. 160 packed. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

MONEY RETURNED if not approved of Our MOKHA GROUND COFFEE, at Rs. 1-4 per lb., guaranteed pure and unadulterated, and being ROASTED and GROUND in the latest pattern improved closed Cylinders the finest Aroma is preserved. A trial is earnestly solicited.—N.B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LOVELY TEAS.—Fresh Consignment of our celebrated BREAKFAST and HOUSEHOLD MIXTURES, at 12 and 10 as. per lb. respectively.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MR. HIRCH has just newly established in Church Gate Street a Comfortable House for Permanent Boarders, Nice Airy Rooms, First Class Furnished Food Table, at Moderate Rates. Apply to the VIENNA.

STABLING WANTED, in Fort, for one Horse and Cart. Apply "A.," care of this Office.

WANTED, from early May, FURNISHED BUNGALOW for 6 months, Malabar or Cumballa Hill preferred.—Address "A.," care of this Office.

WANTED.—A MAID, ENGLISH, wants a situation as Maid or Dress-maker. Good milliner and dress-maker.—Address "M. B.," care of Mrs. J. D. PARSONS, Lucknow.

WANTED, Experienced HEAD PRESSMAN. Only competent men with good habits need apply. References "X. Y. Z.," care of this Office.

WANTED, AT ONCE, fully competent SHORTHAND REPORTER.—Address with copies of testimonials and stating salary required, "A. Z.," care of this Office.

MUSICAL LIQUOR SETS, complete with 8 glasses and 2 decanters, playing 2 and 3 Tunes, Rs. 40 and Rs. 50.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

TO LET, at Matheran, PARADISE LODGE, one of the Best Bungalows, completely furnished. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE, 2, Hornby Row, House Agent.

PANCHGANI TO LET, for the Hot Season, several well furnished HOUSES, Cool, and favourably situated. For particulars of Rent, &c., Apply to J. J. AIKIN.

TO LET.—The UPPER FLOOR of the Bungalow, on Falkland Road, commodious for a large family.—Also TO SELL, a large PLATFORM Scale to weigh up to 10 tons by Samuel Denison and Son, Leeds. Apply BAPTY BROS' FLOUR MILL, Falkland Road.

BREACH CANDY.—SMALL HOUSE, TO LET, furnished, or furniture given at a valuation. Rent Moderate. Apply to "B. B.," care of this Paper.

CALVES' FEET JELLY.—Assorted Flavours. Pints As. 15. Small Fancy Flasks, each As. 8.—JAMES PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description,—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

PERRIER JOUET "B BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co. Sole Agents.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed with my Family in the Alexandra Hotel for three weeks, and was well satisfied with everything. The Proprietor is a most polite and obliging Gentleman, and the Servants were also obliging and respectful. The table was good, indeed, and the accommodation excellent and the charges very moderate. I ought to mention the fact that on our arrival at the Hotel, Mrs. Lyon was very sick, indeed, and after a brief stay of three weeks was so far recovered as to be able to return home.—JAMES LYON, M. E. Mission, Ajmere.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First-class Comfortable and Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Situated in the central and healthiest part of Poona. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

VIOLINS.—A large Stock of well-seasoned Instruments, good Models, from Rs. 10 each. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

TEAS! TEAS!!—Finest Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb.; Pekoe, Re. 1 per lb.; Pekoe Souchong As. 14 per lb.; Family Mixture, As. 10 per lb.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Importers of Provisions and Oilmanstores.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A." care of Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart Row.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Fluzeolets, Ocarinas, etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Saloons.

COFFEE!—Try our COFFEE without fear. It can be RETURNED if not APPROVED. Despatch your orders without fear, for you can not be DECEIVED—EDWARDS and Co., 33, Medows Street, Fort.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of DARJEELING TEAS of the celebrated Ripon Tea Co's Estates of best qualities ever introduced into Bombay. Sole Agents:—JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER & Co., Marine Street, Fort; Also FRASER & Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon Muscat says:—"I have used Batliwala's 'ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious' &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara.—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Tennie, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq, Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co. at Re. 1.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WONDERLAND ART POTTERY WORKS.—KRISTNA and the GOPIA, four Plaques of Whimsical combinations, taken from old Prints—Photographs at Shewshunker Narayen, Esplanade, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PERSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5 [illegible] 4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" [illegible]

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, 3 plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

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THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

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In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

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GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA

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Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

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NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS AND DRY PLATES

OF ALL SIZES

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Quality and Freshness Guaranteed.

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THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£1,000,000
(With power to increase to .....£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,

Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL .....£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£70,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half-year ending 30th June, or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other SECURITIES and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.

April 13, 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,

Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for

12 months at 4 per cent. per Annum.
6 " " 3 " "
3 " " 2 " "

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JOHN STIVEN,

Agent

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COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
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FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6% p.a. compounded half yearly.
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CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
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(By order of the Board)

F. D. STRANACK,

Manager.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000

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Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

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THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

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CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
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Head Office.....3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.

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Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " 4 "
4 " " 6 "
5 " " 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,

Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES.....Rs. 15,96,500

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank is again receiving Deposits for 1, 2, and 3 Months at Special Rates of Interest, which may be ascertained on application at this Office or at the Bombay Branch.

By Order of the Board,

E. F. STRANACK,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Madras, 11th April, 1893.

NOTICE.

I DO HEREBY give Notice that from the 15th instant till the 1st June next, any Dogs found straying in the Streets or beyond the enclosures of the Houses of the owners of such Dogs, will be DESTROYED in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII of 1856.

R. H. VINCENT,

Acting Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office: Bombay, 13th April, 1893.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the Home, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th April, 1893, at 5 p.m. Subscribers and others interested in the welfare of Seamen and this Society are invited to attend.

W. G. MAYHEW,

Honorary Secretary

THE POST of PRINCIPAL of the MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE is VACANT. Salary Rs. 200, inclusive of conveyance allowance.

The State Council will receive applications till the 30th of April, 1893.

NANDKISOR SINGH,

Secretary, Jeypore Council, Jeypore, Rajputana.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 494 OF 1889.

BHAGIRTHIBAI and PARVATIBAI, widows of the late GUNGAJEE KAKOO GUDDAY, deceased, and SOOKHIYA GUNGAJEE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Umarkhady Pakhady, outside the Fort, and MAKOOND GUNGAJEE, a minor by his next friend and guardian ad litem, Mr. L. A. WATKINS, Deputy Registrar of the High Court, the sons of the said deceased.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

KARSON JIVAN, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort, GOVERDHAN GOPAL, also of the same place, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Moti Lane, near Mombadevi Road, outside the Fort, and MANILAL VITHUL, a minor also of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, by his guardian ad litem, the said GOVERDHAN GOPAL.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Seventh Day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Nineteenth Day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, at the hour of Three O'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs Bhagirthibai and Parvatibai, widows of the late Gungajee Kakoo Guddav, deceased, and Sookhiya Gungajee and Makoond Gungajee, a minor, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Karsan Jivan, Goverdhan Gopal and Manilal Vithul, a minor, or any of them in all that piece or parcel of Fazundare land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the West side of Oomarkhady Cross Lane, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Street Nos. 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34, and Ward No. 3522, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-seven and seven-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North partly by the house of Goolam Hoosein Karimbhoy, and partly by the house of Ibrahim Mahomedally Rassbhoy, on or towards the South by the said Oomarkhady Cross Lane, on or towards the East partly by the said Oomarkhady Cross Lane and partly by the house of Goolam Hoosein Karimbhoy, and on or towards the West by the house of Khoja Mooman Gangjee, and which land and premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the Defendants and Receivers Karsan Jivan and Goverdhan Gopal and of Plaintiff Parvatibai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhai, Attorneys for the Defendants abovenamed, No. 15, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 1st Day of March, 1893.

CHARLES E. FOX,

Commissioner.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

42 LAKHS LOAN FOR REPAYMENT OF BALANCE OF GOVERNMENT CONSOLIDATED LOAN.

SUBJECT to the requisite final authority from the Government of India after the required formalities have been gone through (provisional consent having already been given by Government), the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay hereby notifies, that, on behalf of the Municipal Corporation, he is prepared to receive Tenders up to 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, 25TH APRIL, for a Loan of 42 lakhs on the security of the General Revenues of the Bombay Municipality, subject to any prior charges in respect of balances of previous Loans not yet fully paid off.

2. Debentures for sums of Rs. 500 each, or multiples of Rs. 500 (form of which is as under) will be issued, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly.

3. The period of repayment of the loan is 30 years from 1st July 1893. Interest will be paid half-yearly in Bombay, and a sufficient sum will be set aside annually, and invested in such manner as may be authorized by the law for the time being in force, to provide for the repayment of the whole of the principal at the expiration of the said period of 30 years.

4. Subscriptions will be received, and scrip receipts for payments, as provided by clause 7, will be granted, by the Bank of Bombay. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such scrip receipts as soon as possible.

5. Subject to the aforesaid limit of 42 lakhs, Tenders may be for sums of Rs. 500, or multiples of Rs. 500.

6. Each Tender must be addressed in the form annexed to this notification and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed, "Tender for 42 lakhs Loan for repayment of Balance of Government Consolidated Loan." The Municipal Commissioner reserves to himself the right to accept the whole or such portion only as he may think proper of any sum tendered for; he, however, does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender or Tenders.

7. Tenderers whose tenders are accepted will have to pay into the Bank of Bombay the whole amount of Tender on WEDNESDAY, 28th June, 1893.

8. Interest from the date of payment to 30th June 1893 will be paid on the 1st July 1893. From 1st July 1893 interest will be payable half-yearly on 1st January and 1st July in each year.

9. Tenderers must pay into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Corporation, a sum equal to two per cent. of the amount tendered. The Bank's receipt for such deposit must accompany each Tender.

10. If the Tender be accepted either wholly or in part, the deposit will be given credit for when the final balance of the accepted amount is paid, but it will be forfeited if after the acceptance of the Tender, either wholly or in part, the allotment is not fully taken up.

11. The deposit on Tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

12. The rate stated in a Tender must not contain any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing any fraction of an anna is inserted in any Tender such fraction will be struck out, and the Tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

13. In order to avoid mistakes, a separate Tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must be made in respect of each Tender.

H. A. ACWORTH,

Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st April 1893.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for Rupees of the 4 Lacs Loan for repayment of Balance of Government Consolidated Loan advertised in the Municipal Commissioner's Notification, dated 1st April 1893, published in the local newspapers.

And I agree to pay for the same, subject to the con

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. 25	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	9 pr. ct.	1,057½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,030
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all		940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	208
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

					Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	{	1,000	200	200	10	270
		750	60	150	7½	190
Backbay Baths		200	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile		5,000	100	100	10	99
Bapty Brothers		5,625	200	135	18	42
Bear Oil Mills Co., Limited		1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance		600	2 500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation		1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,350
Do. New Issue		500	375	625	67½	1090
Cowasjee Dinshaw Mfg. Co., Ld.		1,250	100	100	ex div 2	80 w d
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.		400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill		1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	385
Deccan Ice Co.		1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills		1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills		2,500	200	200	Rs. 14	153
Geyer & Co., Ld.		600	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn		5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.		1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	115
Kemp & Co.		4,000	200	175	div 23½	312
Kurrachee Landing		500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.		3,500	100	Nil.		3½
Marcks & Co., Ld.		2,000	100	100	Rs. 16	94
Nagler Hotel Co		2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Nagler Foundry		1,000	100	300	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance		5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	215
Oriental Loan		5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.		4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	82
Port Canning Co.		6,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Prince of Wales Fireing. Flour Mills		250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co.		1,000	100	100	9	55
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	In Ldn
	Pref.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	121
Treacher & Co.		2,000	500	all	60	887½
Thacker & Co.		1,500	100	100	10	57½
Telephone Co.		9,300	25	25		18½ Ex d

PRESS COMPANIES

				Yearly.	Re
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	200		18 pr. ct.	890
Apollo	750	000	1,100		205
Bellasis	167	00	2,200	99	300
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co. Ld.	550	250	250		300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	115
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	600	200	200		120
Bycock City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	240
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	320
English Press and Manfg.	400	250		130	1,350
Fort	545	2'500	2,500	Rs. 35	175
French	300	500	all	100	925
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	480
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	475
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	115
Madhavpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	375 xd
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	85
Mofussil Co.	3,128	400	400	Rs. 40	110
Mumma	1,000	250	all	Rs. 20	435
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	595
New Indian	1,000	125	125	Rs. 1	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25 dvd	410
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,375 x d
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w i
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	201
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	235
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	950-55

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 25	505 xd
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	85
Bellary S & W Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	395
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	325 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	400
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,100
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	590
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,025 xd
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	730
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	650
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	410 xd
Dorai Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	600	500	Rs. 15	415
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	730
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	615
Framjee Petit	1,250	1'000	1,000	Rs. 25	505
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	695 xd
Hinguanghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	Rs.	700
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,075 xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	410
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,115
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	845
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	205 xd
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	860 xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 x
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	710
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	7/5
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	565
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	182
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	650
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	980
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,475
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	505
Mahboob shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,595
Maugaon	5,000	0	250	5	150
Morarji Gocouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	108	100	12 p.c g.d	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	470
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	450-55
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	640
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R 60	1,010
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,275
Soonderdas	750	4,000	1,000	1yr. rs. 60	580
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	220
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	320
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	260
Star of India	1,000	1,800	1 000	26	321
Swadeshi Mills	475	600	600	Rs. 15	490 xd
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	60	630
Union Jakhmahun- ter C. Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	15	800
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	370
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700 xd
Wadia Mills	1,180	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mill's, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	605

PRICES OF BULLION &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26-5
China Leaf	,,	26-4 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	,,	25-8 ,,
Do. do. new	,,	25-4 ,,
Australia do.	,,	26-4
Bombay do.	,,	25-12
English Sovereigns	,,	15-8
Do. Dragons	,,	16-7
Silver 17 Betterness	,,	106-8
Do. 17½ do.	,,	105-11
Spanish Dollars	,,	226 Nominal.
German do.	,,	223
French	,,	221

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Public Meeting to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, C.I.E., Town Hall, 4-30 p. m.

Union Spinning and Manufacturing Company, 2 p. m.

Adjourned Meeting re Lord Harris Institute, Town Hall, 9 p. m.

Stanley's Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p. m.

Lingard's Polytechnic, Albert Buildings.

Madame Cora's Palace of Wonders, Esplanade.

The Magnetic Lady, Eve's Floral Bower.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p. m.

CAMA AND ALLBLESS HOSPITALS ENDOWMENT FUND.—The honorary treasurer begs to acknowledge, with thanks, a donation of Rs. 50 from the Ranee of Akalkote.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Oriental, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Wednesday, the 19th instant.

HARRIS INSTITUTE.—The adjourned meeting will take place to-night, in the Darbar Room of the Town Hall, when the draft rules, as arranged by the president of the last meeting, will be recommended for adoption. All interested are requested to attend without further notice.

ADDITIONAL TELEGRAPH FACILITIES.—The Government Telegraph Department give notice of important changes in the local telegraph service. On the 1st proximo the Mandvi telegraph office will be known as the "Musjid" office, and on the same day an office will be opened at the Post Office, in Nagdevi Road, known as Mandvi Post Office, Kalbadevi Road.

A MISSING GIRL.—A Rajput girl, about eleven years of age, was found straying about, at Mahim Road, on Thursday last. She made a statement to the police that she had been enticed away by somebody from her parents, who are at Ajmere. Subsequently she made another statement, which was found to be incorrect. The Ajmere police have been communicated with and the girl is, at present, kept at the police head-quarters at Byculla.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 p.m.:—

Lancers....The Sultan of Mocha.....Otto Roeder.
Overture...J. Puritani .....Bousquet.
Aria .....Orfeo (Cornet Solo).....Gluck.
Valse .....Dream of the Ocean .....Gungl.
Selection ...La Cigale .....E. Audran.
Polka.....Trocadero .....E. Vanden.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT AT TARDEO.—Mr. J. F. Robinson, residing at Tardeo, has reported to the police, that on Saturday night, at half-past ten o'clock, he went to bed leaving on a chair in his room, a white drill coat, containing Rs. 210, in eight currency notes, and Rs. 6 in cash. At one o'clock, on Saturday morning, he was aroused by some noise in his room, and on getting up he heard the footsteps of some men running down the stairs. He went to the balcony and saw two men running out of the compound. He returned to his room, and the coat found was missing. The complainant had left his door open when he went to bed.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—On Saturday last, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Stanford charged Madhu Rama, a reputed thief, with stealing Rs. 10 from the pocket of Valli Amtha, on Friday last. The complainant was out for marketing, at Null Bazaar, at 6 p.m., on Friday last, when the accused taking an opportunity took out from the complainant's pocket a handkerchief, with Rs. 10 tied at its end. The complainant, on feeling a jerk to his pocket, turned round, and saw the accused run away. The complainant called out "thief, thief," when a Hindu ran after and arrested the accused. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—On Saturday, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Stanford charged Rama Dhondu, a notorious character, with house-breaking and theft of sundry articles, belonging to Saligram Gunputram and another. It appears that the first complainant who lives in a room, at Mombadevi, left his house, on Friday last, locking his door. About an hour after when he returned home he found the lock on his door open. On entering the room he saw someone run away from inside. He followed the man and arrested him and handed him over to a police sepoy. On searching the house of the accused some wearing apparel were found, which were, on inquiry, ascertained to have been stolen by the accused from a shop, at the Crawford Markets. The accused pleading guilty his Worship sentenced him to undergo three years' rigorous imprisonment.

GOA NEWS.—The new election of a deputy for the circle of Ilhas has been ordered, but it is not likely to take place before the arrival of the new Governor-General. Government have sanctioned the erection of a Custom House, at Collem, at an outlay of Rs. 5,224.—The Government in Portugal have given a provisional sanction of six months to a working agreement for the interchange of traffic between the Southern Mahratta Railway Company and West of India Portuguese Railway Co. This facility and the contract, which Messrs. Shepherd and Co. are undertaking to convey Indian goods to any part of Europe direct from Murmagoa harbour, will no doubt increase the traffic of the port to a considerable extent.—Captain Marques da Costa, the Governor of Damaun, has been permitted to leave India at once owing to his transference to Mossamides.—The earnings of the West of India Portuguese Railway Co. during the weeks ending 3rd and 10th December, 1892, amounted to Rs. 186 and Rs. 130, while for the corresponding period during the year 1891, the amount was Rs. 124 and Rs. 159 respectively.—The Governor General against the vote of the Provincial Council was appointed the Rector of the Lyceum, as member of the Council of Inspection of Public Instruction. The reason assigned for the creation of this new post is that the Inspector of Public Instruction who is a member of the Inspection Council, represent one party, and there ought to be another member to represent the other party. The Council did not find the proposal to be wise, and therefore rejected it.—A reduction from Rs. 25 to Rs. 12½ has been made on vessels of more than two-hundred tons, which use the pier for shipping and landing goods. If, however, the entire cargo amounts to more than half the capacity of the vessel, the fee leviable will be Rs. 25.—Two forgers of counterfeit coins, named Caetano Fernandes and Thomas DeMello, were captured by the Regidor of Oxel with six counterfeit rupees and instruments.—Lieutenant DeLima Pascollo, who has been excluded from the list of the Public Works Department, has been permitted to return to Portugal.—Mr. Cupertino D'Andrade, who was secretary to the Governor of Mozambique, is going out to Goa as a district judge.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A GUARD.—A deplorable accident occurred on the Nizam's Railway, last Friday evening. A European guard, named Wiseman, was in charge of the mail train from Wadi. Shortly after the train had left Lingumpillay Station, Wiseman abandoned his brake and walked along the foot-board to a second-class carriage, where he journeyed to talk to a friend. On his way back to the brake, his leg was caught by the angle of a girder-bridge, which snatched the unfortunate man and kept him hanging unconscious by his leg, while the train went off. A few minutes later a gang of native workmen came up from under the bridge, and noticing the horrible sight above them, raised a shout, which brought the lingering man on the bridge to his senses. Wiseman, in his attempt to release himself from his terrible position, fell head foremost into the valley below. It was the end of him. He was picked up a corpse, with his eyes protruding, his skull broken, and his leg frightfully lacerated. The deceased was a pensioner, and had a large family dependent upon him. His body was brought into Secunderabad the same evening.—*Deccan Budget.*

SOCIAL GATHERING OF ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

THE eighth annual social gathering of the St. Xavier's College, took place on Saturday evening last. Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit lent his bungalow, at Matoonga, for the occasion; and the managing committee, composed of Messrs. A. B. Sett, E. T. D. Hirji Khurshed, H. P. Karani, spared no efforts in dressing the spacious halls. Considering the remoteness of the place of meeting there was a very large attendance of present students, besides a goodly number of ex-students, among whom were noticed the following gentlemen:—Messrs. J. P. Mistry, B.A., L. C. E.; R.H. Vakil, Dadi H. Vakil, R. J. Ratnagar, J. H. Misquitta, J. J. Esperança, M. A. Vakil, F. H. Vakil, M. F. Khan, D. D. Kanga, J. P. Karkaria, K. F. Sirvai, B. S. Vakil, S. N. Kanga, R. N. Harda, S. S. Bharucha, and S. N. Motisha. Of the latter, Mr. J. P. Mistry, B. A., L. C. E., was voted to the chair, in the unavoidable absence of the Rector, Rev. Fr. J. B. Stein, S. J. Among the items of the programme there was the performance of a comedy, entitled "All at Coventry," the chief characters of which were capitally sustained by Messrs. J. F. Fernandes, N. S. Sooj, Chas. Rodriguez, and E. T. D. Hirji Khurshed. Several calls for singing having been ably answered by Mr. Chas. Rodriguez, Mr. J. F. Fernandes, and others, the proceedings terminated.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon'ble SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

THE AFFAIRS OF SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN.

HAMMOND KENNARD VS. J. P. CORNFOTH AND OTHERS.

THIS was a re-hearing of the case specially fixed before their Lordsips on the application of the plaintiff. The suit was originally heard for six days before Mr. Chitty, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, the plaintiff seeking to recover from the defendants, the directors of a late joint-stock Company, known as Southwell and Austin, Limited, the sum of Rs. 1,50), which, he said, they had by their misrepresentations induced him to subscribe for fifteen preference-shares in the company, together with interest, amounting in all to Rs. 1,832; or, in the alternative, as damages. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Turner and Hemming, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the first three defendants; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the fourth defendant.

Mrs. Rebecca Phillimore, examined by Mr. Lang, said: I carry on business as milliner in Bombay under the name of Miss Watson. I have been engaged in that business for about fourteen years, and was for three years with Messrs. Badham, Pile and Company. I bought the commencement of their stock in England before I came out. In Bombay I used to mark the selling prices of the stock.

Can you tell me generally what gross profits are made in the millinery business?—That is rather a broad way of putting it as it is almost impossible to tell as each individual might price his articles at different rates. I have never heard of a gross profit of 700 or 800 per cent. on the price of materials.

Have you ever heard of a profit of 100 per cent. on material?—I will not say that Southwell and Austin did not make such a profit as their prices were very high. I should say 100 per cent. would be the full profit on the material.

Mr. Justice Starling: In addition would expect a profit on the cost of the work.

Mr. Lang: The profit on the material ought to cover that.

The Chief Justice: As a fashionable milliner she would expect a profit for the making and for her skill.

The Chief Justice: Is it not a very common thing for a dress the materials of which cost £5 to be sold for £15?—Not in my experience—(laughter)—every one has his own system of charging.

Mr. Lang: Have you ever heard of three times the cost of the material being charged for a dress?—No.

Mr. Justice Starling: Is there any book in which it is shown how much stock was actually used in each year? Perhaps the witness can tell us that.

Mr. Lang (to witness): Do you keep a book showing how much stock is used?—No; but we could trace the work made up by the dress, and if it is sold we could trace it by the day-book. I do not keep a stock-book as mine is only a private concern. There is a great deterioration of stock in the millinery business owing to change of fashions and other causes. Goods that were kept in stock for a considerable time would not realise their original prices. Artificial flowers and buttons were the articles on which the largest profits were made, but those goods did not have a large sale in India. Very much the same profit was made on inexpensive as well as expensive goods.

Cross-examined witness said: Sometimes customers' own materials were made up.

The witness was then shown several bills showing the actual cost of materials and the price charged to customers in which she showed a profit of over 100 per cent; but added that it was not possible to lay down any stated scale for profits.

Mr. Inverarity: If the gross receipts were Rs. 44,000 would Rs. 16,000 be a fair profit to make?—I do not follow such a mass of figures. I do not think it would be an unfair profit. I should charge Rs. 30 for making up a lady's own materials, but that would not include trimmings. I have never heard of a bonnet costing £20 in India, especially with the depreciated rupee. The hat I am wearing would be charged at about Rs. 6 and would cost without the materials about 2s.

Mr. Inverarity: That would be a fair profit, would it not? Yes; but what about the trimmings? (laughter.)

Mr. Inverarity: I did not see any.

Mr. Harry Randolph Hemming, solicitor, examined by Mr. Lang, said: I have examined such books of the company as I had been able to get hold of. I have examined the cash-books and had added up the credits to the cash sales of the company, and for the year ending 9th March, 1889, found them to amount to Rs. 25,569-7-5. I had added the book debts taken from the first balance-sheet, amounting to Rs. 19,415-15-9, or a total of Rs. 44,985-7-2. 100 per cent. on the above being a gross profit of about 22,492-11-7 when one-half of the Rs. 44,985-7-2 was allowed for the cost of materials and some for the cost of manufacture. I have made out the above basis a statement of the losses incurred during the year. I have added up the sale for the year ending 9th March, 1890. They amounted to Rs. 49,266-13-7 and had added to that sum the difference of the book debts amounting to Rs. 10,136-6-9, giving a total of Rs. 59,403-4-4. I have found the losses for the two years to come to Rs. 16,380-10-8.

The Chief Justice said he failed to see how Mr. Hemming's evidence reflected on the directors, who could not be expected to go into every detail of the books when they had a manager and had to rely on such an employe and the statement of the auditors.

Mr Lang said the balance-sheet was so glaringly wrong that the directors ought to have enquired into it.

The Chief Justice remarked that the question was whether Messrs. Lidbetter and Co. or the directors had been deceived. It was evident that someone had been deceived, but the question was by whom? He thought that if the directors had looked more closely into the balance-sheet they would have found it to be wrong.

The Chief Justice: Who is the Mr. A. J. Roberts who certified to the accounts being correct?

Mr Inverarity: He is an accountant but is not in Messrs. Lidbetter's office.

Witness, continuing, said: I find that in the stock book there is an entry of Rs 45,000 odd, but the figures should be 42,000 instead of 45,000.

Mr. Justice Starling: What book did you ask for in tracing the Rs. 45,000?—For the stock book.

Did you get the book?—No.

Did they give any reason for not producing it?—They said they had thirty stock books and the one I wanted was not among them.

Did they say they had not got it?—No; not in those words.

Mr. Lang: Have you made a calculation to show the stock was fictitiously increased during one year to Rs. 12,467-5-1?—Yes. That was to say they had no resources to buy stock to the extent of Rs. 14,615-2-0 as they said they had done.

The Chief Justice: What do you mean by resources? No credits?—Yes.

Then that upsets the whole of the balance-sheet?

Mr. Lang: Have the books been carefully kept?

Witness: No; most slovenly. There are no cross-entries, so it is impossible to check items.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macpherson: I am solicitor for the plaintiff in this case and have been instructing the Advocate-General throughout. I am not a professional expert, but know a good deal about accounts. The calculation I have alluded to shows a profit of 100 per cent. but if the company had made 200 per cent. my calculation would not be correct. I have came to the conclusion that there were Rs. 70,000 of stock from the balance-sheet, which I assumed to be entirely ficticious. If the basis of the account was made up on one half of the stock being made up and the other valued at stock price it would not account for the Rs. 70,000. I found some details of the stock in the books that were produced; but think it was never properly taken.

Mr. Justice Starling: Have you any means to enable you to say the stock was never taken?—No.

Mr. Macpherson: Have you any means of stating how the person taking the stock valued it?—No.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity witness said: I have partially examined the stock book produced. It contained about two hundred pages of valuations of stock, signed by C. Coleman, B. Judd, and N. Mahanan. It does not strike me that those signatures were those of assistants in the shop. The entries were vouched for by a Mr. Roberts. I cannot point out a single item in the book that is wrong or overvalued. The stock list was in amply sufficient detail if it was properly correct. The list showing the value of stock at Rs. 95,000 might be correct, but it did not show that the stock valued at Rs. 77,000 in the previous year was correct. The total expenditure for stock in the year ending March, 189), was Rs. 41,00). The sale for that year amounted to over Rs. 60,000. There must have been a large balance of stock at the end of the previous year, or it had been overvalued as allowances had been made for discounts. I do not know how much the discounts amounted to, but I have seen that discounts were allowed on credit sales in some twenty cases. I shall point out two entries in the customers' ledger that amount to discounts. I have never heard it alleged in the police court in the case against Mrs. Piper that discounts were allowed to employes in the shop. I found that there is an entry of less credit—Rs. 4—in the case of one customer, and that is the same as a discount.

Mr. Justice Starling said he found entries in the books which looked like allowances for goods returned.

Mr. Inverarity said such was the case.

Witness, continuing, said: I have not employed qualified accountants to examine the books, but employed Messrs. Niell and Wadia to examine them. They had informed me that they were accountants. They had partially in company with me prepared statements of accounts.

You say the books were kept in a slovenly manner. Do you know that day-books were kept?—Though day-books were kept I did not examine them.

Then, why do you say they were kept in a slovenly manner? Do you mean day-books were so kept?—I have not examined them. I know the firm kept customers' ledgers and cash-books. I have seen the names of customers in the ledger. I think some of the accounts are bad debts.

Are they all persons who are able to pay their debts?—I cannot say. Some of them are not in Bombay.

Perhaps they have left their husbands behind them. When did you first examine the books?—On the 5th April, when I gave evedience in the Small Causes Court. I had not examined the books to prove there had been a fraudulent balance-sheet.

Mr. Lang: You had no opportunity to do so?—No; it is impossible for me to check the correctness of the items in the stock-book as there was no reference to the goods only to the quantities and not to the material. The manufactured stock shown in that book was only alleged to be six per cent. on a total of a lakh and no particulars were given of the same.

Mr. Henry Watson, Superintendent, Bombay Water-Works, said: I was a shareholder of the company and was present at the meeting on the 10th June, at which Mr. Cornforth was chairman. I was also present at the meeting when the issue of preference-shares was discussed. Mr. Cornforth addressed that meeting and said, I think "that as the company was straightened for money it would be as well to take up the ordinary shares or issue preference-shares.

Did the chairman say that if further capital was not forthcoming the company would have to go into liquidation?—I do not remember the word liquidation being used.

Did he say it would have to be wound up?—No.

Did he say anything to lead you to believe the concern was on a bad basis?—No; he said it had large and good outstandings.

Did he say the company was unable to pay its debts?—No; I subscribed for some preference-shares. I should not have done so if I had thought the company was not on a sound basis.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macpherson witness said: I have not contributed to the costs of this or any previous suit and am not interested in the proceedings.

By the Court: I understood from the chairman that more working capital was required by the company.

George Robert Niell, examined by Mr. Lang, said: I was one of the liquidators of the company. I had examined the books and tried to arrive at a true state of its affairs at the end of each year. It was almost impossible to do so owing to the careless manner I believed the books had been kept in, by which I mean there were no entries made of the goods bought. It was quite impossible to find what goods had been bought either in England or Bombay. There was no book containing copies of invoices nor were the invoices themselves forthcoming when I made my investigation. I was one of the original liquidators. I first saw this stock-book two days ago in Mr. Crawford's office. This book was not among the books in the shop when I was appointed liquidator. When I took charge I attempted to check the stock. I only got some loose stock sheets. I complained of there being no stock-books. They said they had not kept any. There is no date in this stock-book as to when it was made up. There are large sums put down as good outstandings. That is not true, because on going through the books I found some of the parties were dead two or three years previously to the balance-sheet being prepared, and some of them had left the country. I have checked certain statements prepared by Mr. Hemming and Mr. Wadia. Those statements, Exhibits K., L., and M. are correct. Exhibit N. is also correct. I have had considerable experience as an accountant.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macpherson: You are at present out of employment, Mr. Neill?—No; I am Agent to Thomas Hutton and Co., although I have no office in Bombay. I am paid no salary, but am paid on the results.

How much have you been paid?—Am I bound to answer the question? (Witness is told that he must answer.) I have received about Rs. 150 on account. From October until two months ago I was unemployed. I was employed in the tobacco business, and gave it up because it was not profitable. I was manager of the Universal Tobacco Company. The company went into liquidation.

You were a liquidator of this company from the commencement?—Yes.

Do you remember the application to wind up the company by the court?—Yes.

And you made an affidavit on the application to wind up?—Yes. I had then formed an opinion that the directors were fraudulent. I have retained that opinion and hold it now. This letter (produced), addressed to Mr. Bristed, is in my handwriting. It asked for ten rupees and stated that I was in straitened circumstances and had not a pie.

That was your letter to a gentleman whom you believed to be a fraudulent director!—Yes; I asked for a loan. I have been a bankrupt in Sheffield, and had presented a petition in bankruptcy in London. I have been two years and a-half in Bombay.

Have you petitioned for relief in Bombay?—Yes; last November.

Have you got your discharge yet?—No; my liabilities on the schedule are about Rs. 6,000. I have not settled with my creditors yet. I have got an interim order.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity: I have been on bad terms with Mr. Piper for a long time; or, rather, he has been on bad terms with me.

And you charged him in the police court with threatening to blow your brains out on the maidan?—Yes.

And you charged Mrs. Piper with stealing goods from the shop?—Yes.

And the charge was dismissed?—Yes.

Do you swear you never saw this stock-book until two days ago?—No, I did not see it.

And you did not hear about it?—No; I gave to Messrs. Watson and Kennard the information I got as liquidator. I never allowed them an independent examination of the books. Mr. Green sent me a long list of questions; and this is one of the lists of interrogatories. It was addressed to me personally.

Mr. Inverarity: I am going to prove that the witness' statement that he had not seen the stock-book until two days ago is untrue.

See the last page, and see if you find an item of £5-16-3 there?—Yes; I see it. The reference at the bottom of the other page is evidently an error.

Having called your attention to the seventeenth interrogatory, do you still swear you had not seen the book until two days ago?—Yes; I swear I did not see it.

Mr. Inverarity put in an answer by witness in former proceedings in which the witness made a distinct reference to the stock-book.

Did Mr. Green and Mr. Kennard make you a present for exposing Mr. Piper?—No, not for exposing Mr. Piper, but for making the discoveries.

What did you get?—Rs. 250.

How did you find Mrs. Piper had stolen goods unless from books?—I found from the marks on the samples.

You said at the police court that you discovered the theft from the books and the invoices?—Yes; I found the theft from the invoices.

Did you remove the stock-book for 1889 and 1891 to your house?—No; I did not.

This is your affidavit in which you made a long indictment against the directors?—Yes.

Everything you mentioned in the affidavit was known to your friends, Messrs. Green and Kennard?—Yes; I mentioned to them the discoveries I made.

Did you mention in that affidavit that you could not find the stock-book?—I don't know.

Mr. Inverarity read the affidavit to show that witness had said nothing therein about the stock-book. Mr. Inverarity put it in to show that Mr. Kennard and Mr. Green knew everything of what was stated in Mr. Neill's affidavit, although they said they did not.

Witness continued: When I wrote in my letter "directors' minute-books and other books and documents of the company," I was simply quoting the words of the summons. Mr. Hemming had then only the directors' minute-book in his possession.

What other papers besides the directors' minute-book has Mr. Hemming in his possession?—None that I know of.

Who are the independent shareholders mentioned in that affidavit?—Green, Kennard, and Watson.

Have you to pay your own costs of the affidavit?—Yes.

Have you paid Mr. Hemming for the costs?—No.

Has he asked you to pay them?—No.

The opposition was made to assist Mr. Kennard in the Small Causes Court case?—Yes.

Re-examined by Mr. Lang: I got from Mr. Piper the answers I made to some of the interrogatories, including the seventeenth interrogatory. I said I could not get the invoices and the stock-books. I wrote to Mr. Cornforth immediately after my appointment as liquidator.

Mr. Justice Starling: If the books were taken a way they may have been removed two years ago without the directors knowing about them. The directors would not be responsible for them.

Bapujee Pestonjee Wadia, examined by Mr. Lang, said: I am an accountant in the Jacob Mills, &c., and am in the habit of auditing accounts in Bombay. I have examined the Exhibits K., L., and M. and also N. They were correctly made out.

To Mr. Inverarity: I have verified the totals from the credit and cash balance-sheets.

Mr. Lang said that was the case for the plaintiff.

The Chief Justice said the court would not require any defence to be gone into unless the directors wished to vindicate their character on oath. It would be more convenient to their Lordships to give their decision in the case on Monday morning (to-day).

Mr. Macpherson: The directors have already stated on oath in the Small Causes Court that the statements in the prospectus were true, and had vindicated their character; and that therefore they considered it unnecessary to go into the witness-box again in this court.

The case was then adjourned until this morning for judgment.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

HER Majesty's

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 29, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from Kessarbai, wife of Mr. Jamnadas Odhowji, and on account and at the risk of Dayabhai Bhagwandas, who having contracted to purchase the undermentioned property has made default in completing the purchase, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the said undermentioned property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and Tax land, situate at Cowasji Patel Tank Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, together with the messuage and tenement standing thereon, measuring 33 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under ward No. 6500, and street No. 106-108 and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2232, and New No. 2237, and old survey No. 430, and New survey No. 5175, and bounded on or towards the east by the house of Purshotam Bhugwandas, on or towards the west by the house of Vithul Dewji, on or towards the north by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the south by the said Cawasji Patel Tank road.

The said property is at present subject to a mortgage, but the mortgagee consents to the Auction Sale of the mortgaged premises free of his charge and to do all reasonable things and act to make the conveyance to the purchaser perfect.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Furdunji P. Pavri, Solicitor for the said Kesserbai or to the undersigned.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Coop rage, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plate ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vase, very rich Brussels and Persian carpets, very handsome Hicks and Ditmer's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of SIR GEORGE GREAVES, late Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

Catalogue will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, April 16, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

NOTICE.

Our Weekly Sale will take place TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, instead of THIS DAY, MONDAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

14 cases white soft soap.
5 cases tallow bar soap.
4 casks sizing soap.
1 large size centre show case, suitable for a large shop.

On account of the concerned—

1633 4-8—5 cases lamps.

On account and at the risk of Fazul Mooljee Rowjee, ex s.s. Shannon—

F M R 191 —1 case looking glasses.

On account of the concerned, ex s. s. Benares—

82 M J —69 —1 case 5 doz. violins, S. W. amaged.

The surplus effects of a gentleman, such as book cases, cup-board, chairs, tools, garden tools, microscope, magazine cases, mathematical instruments, boxwood scales, engineers' pantograph, pictures, reading stand, gas pendant, reading lamp, etc.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable landau.
1 second-hand light victoria.
1 strong second-hand open carriage.
1 light dog-cart.
1 safety bicycle.

By order of the Bhow Mungesh Wagle, and on account and at the risk of Durgadut Ban idhur Marwarce—

1 shigram

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in suit No. 81 of 1893, Fazal Jaffer vs. Virbai, widow, and others, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., at the Furniture Bazar, near the Crawford Market, the remaining stock-in-trade of the late Mr. Fazulbhoy Peroo Virji, consisting of teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, etc.

The above is now on view.

On THURSDAY, the 20th April, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 18, Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, best electroplated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, in excellent order, Brussels carpet, rich oilpaintings, lion and tiger skins with heads, Lady's English-made side saddle, single harness, English-made ice box, Hinks's and Pitman's lamps, China matting, rich table ornaments, &c., the property of Major C J BLOMFIELD.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE
of
A CAREFULLY SELECTED COLLECTION
of
VALUABLE BOOKS, MANY OF THEM PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED,
relating to
INDIA AND THE EAST GENERALLY.
LITERATURE AND FINE ARTS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on SATURDAY, the 22nd inst, at 2 p.m., a consignment of the above books of which catalogues are printed and may be had on application to the consignees.

The books will be on view from TO-MORROW, TUESDAY.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the will of the late K. M. Heeramaneck, Esquire, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 34, Land's End and Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill (next to the bungalow of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley) on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, and the following day at 1 p.m. each day the very valuable and substantial made blackwood and teakwood french-polished dining-room and drawing-room furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts, and others, best electro-plated ware, superior cabinet ornaments, very valuable marble, alabaster, Tera-cotta and bronze life-size statues and figures, very old satsuma flower jars, English gilt pier tables with pier glasses, valuable oil paintings and oleographs of various choice subjects, valuable Hinks's and Ditmar's hanging and standard lamps supported on figures, fairy lamps, Tucker's 3, 5, and 9 light kerosine argand lamps, valuable marble and bronze ball clocks, one very handsome double C spring barouche by Benison Bros., a very handsome gig buggy by Windover, one very handsome almost new rubber bicycle wheeled-double, C spring victoria, fitted with electric lamps by Windover, one very handsome rubber wheeled mail-phaeton by Windover, with a spare set of plain wheels, one strong glass fronted brougham, English made perambulators, a pair of very showy and fast waler mares, one very handsome black waler mare, two very handsome Arab horses, one grey and the other bay coming to ride saddle and harness, one pony-mare, sets of English-made double and single harness, a large collection of crotons, ferns, roses, lilies, palms, &c., in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

Detailed catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view a week before the sale.

N.B.—The garden will be sold at 7 a. m. on the first day of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, COMMONLY CALLED IMAMBARA, SITUATE ON THE JAIL ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees in possession of Messrs. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy and Co. and Messrs. Nensey Khaeraz and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Bibi Fatima Begum alias Doolum Begum, the widow, and Jehan Ara Begum, the daughter of the late Mirza Abbas bin Mahomed Ali Khan Shoostry of Hyderabad, and Aga Mahomed Tucke bin Hajee Mahomed Salley Khan, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th day of September, 1885, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Government pension and tax land or ground, with the several messuages or dwelling-houses, bungalow, stables, warehouses and out-houses standing thereon, commonly called or known by the name of Imambara, situate at Jail Road, otherwise called Baboola Tank Road, outside the Fort of Bombay and bounded on the east side of the old Nagpada Road in the sub-district of Mandvie, and containing by admeasurement 16,720 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, and 13 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 17, new No 76, old Survey Nos 2185 and 2545, and new Survey No 3035 and bounded on the east by the Khoja Burial ground, on the west by the old Nagpada Road or Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan Street, on the south partly by the property belonging to Kallanjee and Manumeya, respectively, partly by the house of Kala Mahadoo Dewjee, partly by the house of Narranjee Bhicaji Rachoo and Dhondoo Wagmeya, and partly by the burial-ground and durga belonging to the Khoja community, and on the north partly by the Moghul Mosque and partly by Imambara Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY known as Tarraporewalla's House, in Lohar Chawl, or new Line Street, outside the Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, without reserve on the premises, by order of the parties concerned, the undermentioned landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of Government ground, containing by admeasurement 760 square yards and one-ninth of a square yard or thereabouts, together with the pucka-built dwelling houses, cookrooms, and outhouses standing thereon, situate on the north side of Lohar Chawl or New Line Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, outside the Fort of Bombay and assessed by the Municipality under ward Nos. 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2757, and 2758, and street Nos. 303, 1, 3, 305, and 307, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for Quit and Ground Rent under old No. 1197, new No. 6883, old Survey No. 1205, 6-1125, and new Survey No. 2-61, and for Pension and Tax under old No. 396, new No. 2284, old Survey Nos. 1205 and 6-1215, and new Survey Nos. 1 and 2-61, and bounded on the east by the property formerly belonging to Muckoondji Shamjee and now to Bhasker Shamji, on the west by the property formerly belonging to Cawasjee Pallonjee Sethna and others, on the north by the property formerly belonging to Abbajee Rowjee and now to Merwanjee Rustomjee Billimoria, and on the south by the public road, called New Line Street, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 6th of May next, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Boyd's Tea Factory, Frere Road, Mody Bay, the valuable and handsome french-polished black wood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware a handsome mahogany cottage pianoforte, superior table ornaments, handsome vases, pictures, carpets, table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of J. T. BOYD, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, April 17, 1893.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE PUBLIC MEETING of the inhabitants of Bombay called by the Sheriff to take steps to PERPETUATE the MEMORY of the late Mr. SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE BENGALEE, C.I.E., will be held in the TOWN HALL on MONDAY, the 17th April, 1893, at 4-30 p.m.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

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On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will (with the consent and concurrence of N. C. Macleod, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Jamsetjee Nowrojee Cabinet-maker, an Insolvent) sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. Dadaboy Nasarwanjee Bottlewalla, the mortgagee, and also transferee of the first mortgagees of the same, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, the said Jamsetjee Nowrojee Cabinet-maker, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage and agreement of further charge, dated the 18th day of October, 1890, and the 11th day of July, 1891, respectively, and made between the said Jamsetjee Nowrojee Cabinet-maker of the one part and the said first mortgagees of the other part, and in pursuance of any and all other powers enabling him in that behalf.

The whole property will be put up for sale at first in one lot, and if not sold for one general sum or exceeding the reserved bid for the whole property, it will be put up for sale in three lots as specified below:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

PLOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the incomplete messuage tenements, or dwelling-house standing thereon (in course of construction), situate, lying, and being at Sankli Street, Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,215-5-9 square yards or thereabouts, and forming part of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 25, new No 16254, old Survey No. 676, and new Survey No. 3588, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by plot No. 2 hereinafter described, on or towards the west by a piece of Municipal ground, on or towards the north by the Sankli Tank, and on or towards the south by the Sankli Street aforesaid.

PLOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate, lying, and being at Sankli Street, Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,837-5-9 square yards or thereabouts, and forming part of land registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under old No. 25, new No. 16254, old survey No. 676, and new survey No. 3588, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east partly by the Haines Road and Police Chowki at Haines Road, on or towards the west partly by the Sankli Tank, on or towards the north partly by the Sankli Tank and partly by plot No. III. (hereinafter described), and on or towards the south by the Sankli Street aforesaid.

PLOT NO. III.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements, or building or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Haines Road, Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 288 square yards or thereabouts, and being part of land, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 25, new No. 16254, old Survey No. 676, and new Survey No. 3588, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the Haines Road aforesaid, on or towards the west by the Sankli Tank, on or towards the north by the Sankli Tank and Haines Road aforesaid, and on or towards the south by Plot No. II, above described, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under street No. 6 A, and ward No. 4274, and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Jamsetjee Nowrojee Cabinetmaker and are now vacant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim and Kola, Solicitors, at their Office No. 27, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, April 17, 1893.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 15.

AT 37 15-16d per oz., the price of Bar Silver was unchanged in London, yesterday, as was also the rate for four per cent. Rupee Securities at £62 15-16d.; and in New York also the value of the metal remained at 83 cents. per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88 dollars. The United States Treasury bought 426,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 83·15 to 83·19 cents per oz. The other financial items usually wired by Reuter were without change; but some further extra allotments of Indian Council Wire Transfers were made, say six lakhs on Bombay, at 1s. 2⅜d., which is the same rate as was obtained on the previous day; and a lakh on Madras, at 1s. 2 25-32d., according to Reuter, but which is doubtless intended for 1s. 2 21-32d. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £130,000 in Silver, and £50,000 in Gold—all for this port. Paris quotations come unaltered.

To-day, Silver in London has recovered its late drop of 1-16d., being again quoted at 38d per oz; and in New York, there has been no change in the price of the metal, at 83 cents; but demand Exchange on London has advanced ¼ cent, to 4 88¼ dollars. London Stock Exchange quotations, and the market rates of discount are still unaltered. A lakh and a half more Wire Transfers in Bombay have been alloted at 1s. 2 21-32d., an advance of 1-32d. on the price obtained on Friday in the same direction. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on London, at 30 days' sight, has remained at 1s. 2 7-16d. French Rentes in Paris have advanced ¼ per cent. to 96; Paris Exchange on London is a shade easier at fcs. 25·14½.

There was no further change in the Wheat or Linseed markets yesterday. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom was 2,200,000 quarters or 120,000 quarters more than the previous Friday's estimate.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening; Surats quiet, and Arrivals dull; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 4¼d. per lb.; and American Arrivals were unchanged in all positions; but in ready East Indian Cotton there was a decline of ½d. per lb. in Bengals, Westerns, Tinnevellys, and Coconadas. The day's Imports were 4,000 bales.

The Manchester market was quiet but steady, and the demand for light qualities of cloth for India continued; 39in. 7½ and 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings were, however, quoted 1d. lower, at 6s. 4d. and 6s. 7d., respectively. 40s Mule Twist was unchanged in value, at 8¾d. per lb.

This afternoon the Liverpool market closed steady; Surats quiet; and Arrivals dull; with Sales 7,000 bales; and Imports *nil*. Spot prices are all unaltered; but American Arrivals have advanced 3-64d., the extreme quotations being 4 23-64d. for April-May deliveries, and 4 27-64d. for August-September. The Manchester market has been quiet but steady. "Good" Oomra, at Havre, is a franc lower, and "Fine" Broach 1½ franc down, at fcs. 48 and fcs. 52½, respectively.

The total Sales of Cotton on Liverpool for the week ending on Friday amounted to 45,000 bales: the amount forwarded to consumers having been 49,000 and the week's Imports 34,000 bales. The total Stock had decreased during the week by 45,000 bales; and, as it stood yesterday, it was 100,000 bales less than at the same time last year, though 396,000 bales more than in 1891. The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe have fallen off during the week by 60,000 bales; but of East Indian Cotton there were 16,000 bales more in sight; and the figures which we give below for comparison now show, in the total Supply, a decrease of 384,000 bales, and an increase of 644,000 bales, as against last year and the year before, respectively; and in the case of East Indian Cotton a decrease of 63,000 bales and of 243,000 bales in the same comparison. The price of ready Mid-American Cotton in Liverpool was 1-16d. per lb. lower than on the previous Friday, while Arrivals had declined 13-64d. to 7-32d. per lb.; the spot quotation having been ⅜d. higher than on the corresponding day last year, but 5-16d. lower than in 1891.

In New York yesterday, prices of Cotton were unchanged at 8½ cents for ready Mid.-Uplands and 8·05 cents for July Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales, and the total figures show a decrease of 1,993,000 bales compared with those for the previous year, and of 1,818,000 as against those for 1891.

To-day, a further drop of ⅛ cent has taken place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York at 8⅛ cents; while Futures, for July are 11 points lower, at 7·94 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 8,000 bales, going against 7,000 bales last year, and 10,000 bales the year before. The quantity in sight is wired as 6,110,000 bales, compared with 6,060,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1893	1892	1891
Week's receipts	52,000	74,000	75,000
" exports to U. Kingdom..	43,000	53,000	59,000
" " Continent.....	66,000	63,000	27,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,615,000	6,608,000	6,433,000
" exports to U. K. do. ..	1,851,000	2,877,000	2,829,000
" " to Continent do. ..	1,670,000	2,130,000	2,225,000
" Stock in the Ports	720,000	886,000	551,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 14th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Total supply of all kinds	3,790,000	4,273,880	3,245,840
" " Surats	300,000	362,960	512,690
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,390,000	1,490,190	1,193,840
" London	6,000	18,000	16,000
American Afloat	90,000	90,000	120,000
East Indian "	19,000	20,000	40,000
Total ...	1,705,000	1,818,190	1,369,840
Price of Mid.-Americans	4¼d.	3½d.	4 13-16d.
" Good Dhollera	4 1-16d.	3¾d.	3 13-16d.
Difference	7-16d.	¾d.	1d.

Our local market for the staple has been quiet to-day, but no further change in prices has taken place. Business has been upon a very small scale, the purchases for export having been only 200 bales of Julgaum, at Rs. 198; and 100 Amli Ginned, at Rs. 226; while the Mills have bought only 500 bales, made up of 200 Bhownuggur, at Rs. 224; and 100 each of Cadi, at Rs. 226; Untni, at Rs. 195; and Damurgaum, at Rs. 217 per candy.

WHEAT has become quiet again, with only a small export business passing, and prices have given way half an anna per cwt. all round, the following being this evening's quotations:—

White Pessy 91 per cent. ...Rs.	4	12	3 per cwt.
Do. 85 " "	4	11	3 "
No. 1 Club Delhi..... "	4	9	6 "
Red Delhi..... "	4	6	0 "
Hard Yellow ..... "	5	4	0 "
Red Ahmedabad ..... "	4	8	0 "
Hard Red ..... "	4	14	0 "

SEEDS have also been quiet, with little doing for export, and *Rapeseed* is one anna per cwt. lower. We quote:—

Linseed..... Rs.	7-10-0	to 7-12-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat Yellow "	7-8-0		"
" Cawnpore " "	7-0-0	" 7-9-0	"
" Red " "	6-7-0	" 6-10-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	12,761 bales.
Wheat.....	40,434 cwt.
Linseed	40,572 "
Rapeseed	47,153 "
Gingelly	4,240 "
Poppyseed.....	3,457 "
Groundnuts	2,718 "
Castorseed	5,113 "
Rice	6,441 "

FREIGHTS are quiet, and there is very little demand for tonnage; but, so far, we do not report any decline in rates.

EXCHANGE.—Opening at 1s. 2 19-32d. both for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, the market has been firm to-day, and an advance of 1-32d., both in Bank and Private Paper, has been established. Business, however, has been very restricted, few Merchants' Bills coming out, and the demand for remittance being very limited. We quote:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 2⅜d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....1s. 2 19-32d.to 5/8		"
Do. 3 months' sight..1s. 2 11-16d.		"
Credits do. ...1s. 2 25-32d.		"
Francs do. ...1·55½.		"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been strong to-day, a large operator having come forward as a buyer, and the rate for Fours has advanced ¼ to 3-16 per cent., say to 104¼ for Money, and 104 9-16 for Account, which were the closing quotations.

SHARES attract but little attention. In Cotton Mill shares, we note a decline of Rs. 5 in David, and Rs. 10 in Queen, and an advance of Rs. 5 in Oriental. In Press Scrip, Mercantile have declined Rs. 6¼, and Mofussil Rs. 2½. Bombay-Burma Trading, new issue, have advanced Rs. 15; Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 1,067½.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

McLAREN—April 13, at "The Laurels," Birkenhead, England, the wife of G McLaren, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LANG—LE MESURIER RUTH—March 23, at St Paul's Episcopal Church, Aberdeen, David Marshall Lang, Assistant Central Secretary, Church Missionary Society, London, to Jessie Alexa, widow of Haviland Le Mesurier Routh of Montreal, Canada, and daughter of the late James Corbet, of Ballside, and H E I C S.

DEATHS.

BELL—March 29, at 23, Orsett-terrace, Hyde Park, Richard Barnes Bell, late of Madras, aged 82.

HARVEY—March 15, at 31, Alexandra-road, Hornsey, N, Florence Ellith, wife of Walter John Harvey, and youngest daughter of the late Charles Walton Coard, of Calcutta and Hornsey, N, aged 29.

HAWTREY—March 1, at South Riverside, California, U S A, Fanny, widow of the late Capt C H Hawtrey, Indian Army.

MENZIES—March 21, in the Red Sea, on his way home from India, Victor Schroder Menzies, of the Indian Forest Service, aged 24.

WHITE—March 22, at Buenos Ayres, John Houghton, eldest son of John Hubbard White, Major-General, RE (Bombay), retired, aged 35 years.

YOUNG—March 25, at 33, Oxford-road, Kilburn, Eliza Harriette, widow of William Oliver Young, Capt, Bengal Artillery, H E I C S, and daughter of the late Col James Fagan, H E I C S.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LYON CLARK—April 4, the wife of W Lyon Clark, of Budderpur Tea Estate, Cachar, of a son.

DEATH.

ELLIOT—April 10, at St. Thomas' Mount, Mrs. G Elliot, widow of the late Hugh Maximilian Elliot.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1893.

UNDETERRED by the sultry weather in Kathiawar, Lord Harris last week performed two interesting functions in that remote province. In the picturesque State of Junagadh his Excellency opened a Leper Asylum, the foundation-stone of which had been laid by the late Duke of Clarence and Avondale three years ago. By a sad coincidence the Prince who laid the foundation-stone, and the ruler of the State at whose invitation his Highness performed the ceremony, were removed by death within a week of each other. The work was, however, carried on by the brother of the Nawab Saheb Vazir Bahauddin, under whose auspices it had been begun. The necessity for the treatment of lepers, in this part of Kathiawar arose from the presence of large numbers of those unfortunates scattered in British and Native territory. Junagadh was marked out as the site for such an institution by the fact that at Datar in the vicinity of the capital there is a shrine to which the lepers go on pilgrimage in the hope of obtaining some relief from their sufferings. The asylum is intended as a home for lepers from all parts of Kathiawar. Lord Harris, in opening the asylum, remarked that while without doubt the wider interest and keener sympathy which recently finds expression in efforts to succour the victims of leprosy, and treat them with humanity, is due to the action taken by the Prince of Wales, yet in Kathiawar for forty years past many of the Chiefs had made provision for the greater comfort of lepers in asylums. The Junagadh building is intended to take over the lepers now in the Rajkote Asylum, free of any charge to the States whose subjects they happen to be. It will afford accommodation for some one hundred and forty inmates. Unfortunately the number of lepers in Kathiawar is shown by the census returns to be far in excess of this number, but as Lord Harris truly said many of the leper class prefer to lead a nomadic life, and will not remain always in the same place. The new asylum will, therefore, probably be quite adequate to the housing of the lepers who are likely to seek shelter there.

His Excellency availed himself of the opportunity to appeal to the benevolent and wealthy throughout India to follow the example set by Vazir Bahauddin, and make provision out of their abundance for the lodging of lepers who are at present homeless. Alluding to what has been so successfully done in Bombay in erecting the Leper Asylum in Matoonga, the Governor referred to the fact that we have not yet utilised all our resources in this city. The gift of a lakh offered by Sir Dinsha Manockji Petit for an asylum in which lepers suffering from other dangerous diseases, such as small-pox and cholera, could be treated apart from the rest has not yet been utilised. The cause of the delay is, we believe, that the Corporation refuses to commit itself to an undertaking to provide half the cost of maintenance, the Government providing the other half, until questions pending relative to the incidence of police charges and similar matters have been settled. His Excellency did not refer to the cause of the hitch. In his opinion, the delay is not altogether to be regretted, or regarded as a waste of time, for the Report of the Leprosy Commission, which is expected to give valuable advice as to the most humane way of making provision for lepers and their treatment, and for safe-guarding the general public, has not yet been published. Touching on the difficult and delicate subject of segregation, his Excellency remarked that the natives of this country, having been accustomed for many centuries to see lepers around them, do not view the matter from the European standpoint, which favours stringency in the matter of segregation. He expressed his sympathy with the charitable and lenient feeling which make people in India anxious not to hurt the feelings of lepers, whilst people from the West deem it a duty to mankind to protect the healthy from the danger of contracting a disease so terrible. Lord Harris expressed the hope, which we are afraid will not be realised, that the Report of the Commission will give some guidance which may enable the sufferers from leprosy to be treated in a practical and sympathetic way, while removing them from the large centres in which their presence constitutes a danger to the health of the community at large. A gruesome emphasis was given to these suggestive remarks by the admission to the Junagadh Asylum, while his Excellency was speaking, of seventy-two lepers, of whom forty-six had arrived from Rajkote, many of them in a very advanced stage of the disease. It must have been with a sense of relief that the Governor turning from this scene proceeded to the Cavalry Lines and inspected the Junagadh Imperial Service Lancers, a very fine body of men.

From Junagadh Lord Harris proceeded to Gondal, where he opened the new Jetalsar-Rajkote Railway. This line has been constructed to connect the capital of his State with the main line. The realisation of this desire formed by the Thakore on his assuming power more than twelve years ago was delayed for some years through the claims of conflicting schemes, but eventually, through the good offices of Sir Charles Ollivant, a plan was agreed upon between Junagadh, Rajkote, and Jetpur, to carry the Bhownugger-Gondal line to Rajkote, the different States paying the cost in certain proportions. The new line is forty-six miles and a-half in length, and is on the metre guage; the estimated cost of the line was sixteen lakhs. Though there were many cuttings and some earthworks, heavier than elsewhere in Kathiawar there has been a considerable saving on the estimate. The first four miles of the line were begun and finished last year, and, thanks to the energy of Mr. H. S. Davies, the Executive Engineer, and Mr. W. H. White, the Manager, the rest of the line was begun and finished during the last ten months. The unexpected rapidity with which the work was carried through anticipated the periods for which financial provision had been made by the States concerned, but the practical Thakore Saheb of Gondal advanced the funds required, and thus averted any delay on that score. His Highness dwelt with legitimate pride on the fact that four different States joined hands and carried through this useful work in so brief a space out of their own resources. And he contrasted the condition of Kathiawar as it is now with lines of railway traversing the length and breadth of the Peninsula, carrying produce in times of plenty and in times of famine, welding the province into a homogeneous whole, and bringing it within reach of the trunk lines of India, with the state of things forty years ago when the country was without roads of any kind, the sole resource against famine being the hoarding of grain, which was frequently found when taken out of the granaries to be unfit for food. Lord Harris, in complimenting the Ruler of Gondal and the Chiefs associated with him in this good work, expressed the hope, in which we heartily join, that the opening of the Jetalsar-Rajkote line will not close the era of railway enteprise in Kathiawar. Much as has been done, a good deal remains to be done. The experience of the working of the Gaekwar's railway system shows that the enterprise of Native States in this direction can be made to pay even the handsome dividend of from five to six per cent. As a paying investment, railways have a great claim upon Princes and Chiefs who desire to develop the resources of the countries under their charge. In another point of view, the railways have the inestimable advantage of guaranteeing their States against famine. Lord Harris, in the course of his sympathetic speech, gave it as the result of last year's experience in the Southern Mahratta Country that railways, in time of famine, bring in more food and at a cheaper rate than could be produced in the region by a far larger outlay on irrigation works than supplied to build the railways. This is not an argument against the sinking of wells and the construction of bunds; but it is a strong incentive to build railways wherever they are needed.

JAMES ALEXANDER MURRAY, manager of the Victoria Natural History Institute, was of Bacon's opinion that the world holds more fools than wise. Now that he finds himself undergoing a sentence of five years' rigorous imprisonment, it may begin to dawn upon him that he is himself in the former category. His seventy hapless dupes who handed over to him sums of Rs. 1,500 or Rs. 2,000 each for official positions which had no existence, did not after all make such shipwreck of their lives as he has done. Murray had some pretensions to a familiarity with Natural History; he was a good taxidermist; he wrote a couple of books which gave him a certain reputation; he was for some years Secretary to the museum in Karachi. Unluckily he was accused of having sold a considerable number of duplicate volumes out of the Library; he was tried for the offence and acquitted on appeal. He came to Bombay, and so long ago as 1887 established a Natural History Institute as a private concern of his own, and endeavoured to earn a living by preparing and stuffing the skins of animals and preparing horns. The venture did not pay, and then apparently Murray conceived the idea of enlarging the scope of his operations. He issued prospectuses and advertised largely in up-country papers, setting forth that the Victoria Natural History Institute was the Indian branch of an English institute bearing the same name; that it was connected with the British Museum, and that it had the patronage and support of a large number of eminent personages—amongst others the Duke of Teck and the Duke of Abercorn. Superintendents of Local Branches being required, applicants for appointments to vacant posts were directed to apply to Mr. Murray, the manager. Every applicant was required to pay a deposit of Rs. 1,500 or Rs. 2,000 as security. The result of the new departure was all that could be desired. Murray, who had been unable to pay the rent of the successive offices to which he had removed, and was in great straits, was able to open a bank account and pay in large sums almost daily. Some thirty-two thousand rupees were so paid in, but it is very evident not all the cash was received from his dupes. They were informed that the money was placed in the bank to the credit of the Institute, and that it would be returned in three years. Few of them seem to have made any inquiries; and as long as their salaries of Rs.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

REPORT OF THE LEPROSY COMMISSION.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

An analysis of the Report of the Leprosy Commission, which has been published, states that the disease is especially prevalent where cholera is endemic, and is due principally to the insanitary state of the poor and not to climatic conditions.

The theory that it is spread through vaccination is held to be untenable. Neither is it hereditary and scarcely contagious.

The report adds that the disease is decreasing and not increasing in India, and advises the establishment of voluntary asylums throughout India. Arsenic and Chaulmogra oil are held to be the best medicines.

THE COUP D'ETAT IN BELGRADE.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

The European press, in discussing the Coup d'Etat in Belgrade, mostly acquiesce in the step taken by King Alexander, which, they say, puts an end to the dangerous situation which existed in Servia arising from the endeavours of the Regents to overawe the Radical Party.

A new election has been ordered and a Radical Cabinet appointed.

It is believed that the Coup d'Etat was inspired by King Milan.

THE HOME RULE DEBATE.

The debate in the Commons on the Home Rule Bill still continues, but the arguments brought forward are principally a repetition of those advanced at the first reading of the Bill.

Mr. Gladstone, last night, refused to accept the suggestion of the Radicals to enforce the Closure.

HOME RULE TO BE ABOLISHED EVENTUALLY.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

The Duke of Devonshire, speaking at Dalkeith, said that if the Home Rule Bill ever passed Ulster would be justified in using force to resist the unfair proposals of the Dublin Parliament, but that the Unionist Party would soon abolish the latter when the Irish Majority was reduced in the Commons.

ACQUITTAL OF BEN TILLETT.

Mr. Benn Tillett, who has been on his trial at the Old Bailey for using language with the intention of inciting the mob to riot at Bristol, in December last, has been acquitted, the jury having found that he spoke incriminating words in the heat of the moment which were unpremeditated.

THE HULL STRIKE.

The Dragoons are still patrolling Hull where the strikers continue their obstinate struggle with the freemen who are constantly being assaulted.

THE FRENCH FLEET LEAVING ALEXANDRIA.

Latest advices from Egypt state that the French Squadron is leaving Alexandria.

SOCIALIST RIOTS IN HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, APRIL 16.

Socialist demonstration took place here yesterday which ended in a serious conflict between the citizens and the police, who succeeded in dispersing the mob after having thrice charged them with drawn swords.

THE EXPORT OF GOLD FROM AMERICA.

NEW YORK, APRIL 16.

Ten million dollars in gold have been exported from New York during the past week and a further large export of the precious metal is impending. The United States Treasury has ceased the issue of gold certificates, and will possibly issue several million of four per cent. gold bonds.

THE KHAN OF KHELAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 16.

The Khan of Khelat left Bellput by special train for Quetta, on Friday morning, accompanied by Major Temple.

HINDUSTANI REGIMENTS.

A Government Resolution has just been issued announcing the re-organisation of the Hindustani Infantry, Bengal Army, into class regiments.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Relative to the withdrawal of the Kajuri Kach and Handoula forces on the 25th, the following movements have been ordered :—One troop, 1st Punjab Cavalry, and two hundred rifles, 3rd Sikhs, from Dehra Ismail Khan to Kajuri Kach for garrison duty during summer ; fifty sabres 3rd Punjab Cavalry, and one hundred and fifty rifles, 4th Punjab Infantry, from Edwardesabad to Jhandoula for the summer. Of the force now at Kajuri Kach the three guns 7th Bengal Mountain Battery, and the 5th Punjab Infantry go to Dehra Ismail Khan ; the Wing, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to Dehra Ghazi Khan ; the Wing, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to Edwardesabad ; the 22nd Punjab Infantry to Mooltan ; and the 24th to Ferozepore. Of the Jhandoula forces two guns, Hazara Battery, go to Edwardesabad, the squadron, 5th Punjab Cavalry, to Rajanpur ; and the 2nd Sikhs to Edwardesabad. The Wing 5th Punjab Cavalry continues at Kohat for the summer proceeding next cold season to Rajanpur. After relief by the Wing of the 3rd from Edwardesabad, the 1st and 2nd Sikhs will exchange stations early next cold season.

THE KASHMIR MURDER CASE.

In the Sawul Singh murder trial evidence for the prosecution closed on Friday, and Mahomed Hyat, accused, was discharged. Mr. Sinclair said that there was not sufficient evidence against him. The statements of the other accused were to have been taken on Saturday. Documentary evidence, namely, police reports made between the 15th and the 19th December, 1890, shows that Kala Singh and Ram Singh and some others of the accused were absent from their villages at the time of the murder, and it was further deposed that the Sikh's means improved after the murder. In cross-examination it appeared that the accused were never accused of having been concerned jointly in any crime previous to this. The bond for Rs. 900 found in Fauja Singh's (approver's) house was put in. The Government Advocate said that the sowar who rode in front of Sawul Singh's carriage, had left Jammu, and could not be traced yet ; the absconding of Mukbool Shah was proved, and Mr. Sinclair put in a certificate, under Section 188 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The ekkawalla who drove Fauja Singh and Kala Singh from Pasur to Riat after the murder recognized the former only. The Government Advocate placed some correspondence regarding the case on the file, and remarked that his instructions were only received about ten days before the inquiry commenced.

KACHIN NEWS.

So far nothing further has been heard of the Kachins. It is supposed, that Aung Myat and his followers have retired to Chinese territory. The Sima column will return at once, if, as it is expected the enemy are not found.

DISARMAMENT OF THE CHINS.

The disarmament of the Chins, living in the North Chin hill tracts, is progressing most favourably. Up to date eleven hundred guns have been surrendered besides eight captured. No doubt it will take some time before all the Chins will have completely surrendered, but there is every hope that this year's operations have been too trying for these wild tribes, and also that they have been completely defeated as they themselves now acknowledge, and most of the Siyins are working for us, all posts are still very active hitting out in all directions, and their endeavours will soon bring the Chins, that are still holding out, to complete submission, and the troops will finally have their long well-earned and deserved rest. Pimpi, which was one of the worst villages inhabited by the Siyin tribes, is now sending in guns daily and when their fine is completely paid up, we may consider the worst time to be over. The Nwengals and Wenhos on the far side of the Manipur river are being given no rest and they, too, are giving up their fire-arms freely. Mr. Carey, Political Officer, has gone out to the Nwengal country, with a view to exacting in full the fines inflicted on the tribes of that tract. The new posts at Fort White and Tiddim are progressing, and before long the troops will occupy them and the head-quarters. The 1st Burma Rifles will proceed to Tiddim shortly.

THE RECENT FIRE IN A JUTE PRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 16.

An investigation is to be held into the circumstances of the recent fire at the river-side Jute Press. The matter looks serious, and the insurance companies are objecting to the claim of the owner, a Baboo.

THE ENLARGED LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

AHMEDNAGAR, APRIL 16.

An open-air public meeting, presided over by Rao Bahadur Narayan Raoji, was held this evening in Vishram Bag, to protest against the exclusion of rural and urban interests of the entire Central Division from the reformed Council. Long speeches, expressing dissatisfaction at the rules, were made ; and an emphatic but moderate memorial was adopted.

SATARA, APRIL 16.

At an influential meeting of the Satara public, held to-day, resolutions were unanimously adopted expressing deep regret at the Government practically ignoring the claims of the Central Division to direct a substantial representation on the local Legislative Council, and pressing for the necessity of a reconsideration of the matter.

Before closing the meeting expressed great rejoicing at the election of Sir William Wedderburn, Rao Bahadur Apte presided.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 14.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Clyde arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 14.

The Anchor Line steamer Persia left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

BRINDISI, APRIL 15.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, APRIL 14.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Formosa arrived here this afternoon.

TRIESTE, APRIL 16.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

ADEN, APRIL 15.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Gisela, from Bombay, arrived this afternoon.

COLOMBO, APRIL, 16.

The N. L. steamer Salier from Bremen arrived.
The M. M. steamer Malda from Calcutta arrived.
The French mail-steamer Oxus from China arrived.

The German East Africa Line steamer Peters arrived at Zanzibar on the 15th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4 1-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	98⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	95⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	62 15-16
Bar Silver	37 15-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	45,000	bales.
" " " Surats	*nil*	"
" " Imports of Cotton	34,000	"
" " Surats	3,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton	1,500,000	"
" " Surats	14,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton in London	6,000	"

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT J. HOBSON, R. A., goes home on four months' leave on private affairs.

CAPTAIN H. V. PLATT, 5th Lancers, remains at home on extended leave, pending exchange.

SIXTY days' privilege leave of absence, from the 15th April, is granted to Lieutenant M. J. W. Pike, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL PALMER makes over command of the Myingyan District to Colonel Corre Bird, and joins the Allahabad Command about the 20th instant.

SECOND-LIEUTENANTS N. M. JOHNSTONE and R. J P. Anderson, 11th Hussars, and F. G. Davey, 2nd Dragoon Guards, join the Cavalry Depot and come out next trooping season.

CAPTAIN J. G. DAY, R. E., is transferred to the Bombay Command, Military Works Department ; and Lieutenant A. E. G. Clayton, R. E., from the Bombay to the Baluchistan Command, Military Works.

THE following correction is made :—The name of Second-Lieutenant M. Wilson, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, is substituted for Lieutenant P. R. Wood, to attend the 1st Musketry Class to be held at Pachmarhi.

THE undermentioned officers are granted general leave of absence from the dates specified against their names :—Major A. J. Price, 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, from the 1st May to the 31st August ; Captain F. J. Pink, D. S. O., 2nd Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), from the 20th April to the 30th June ; and Veterinary-Lieutenant J. Loughlin, A. V. D., from the 2nd May to the 2nd July.

THE following exchanges and postings have been ordered :—Exchanges.—Lieutenants A. G. Koe and F. J. Carruthers, King's Own Scottish Borderers, to the 2nd and 1st Battalions, respectively. Captains C. M. Hamilton and A. F. Pereira, Bedfordshire Regiment, to 1st and 2nd Battalions, respectively. Postings.—To 1st Battalions—Major A. W. Collings, Royal Scots Fusiliers ; Lieutenants R. Sweetenham, East Kent Regiment, and A. C. J. Campbell, Middlesex Regiment ; Second-Lieutenants H. Stewart, Royal West Kent Regiment, and W. St. J. Chamier, Leinster Regiment. To 2nd Battalions—Captain D. M. Stuart, Lieutenants M. Coutts, and R. E. A. Hamilton, Royal Scots Fusiliers ; Captains W. H. Booth, East Kent Regiment ; E. W. Fletcher, Northumberland Fusiliers ; and R. C. Style, Royal West Kent Regiment.

AN extraordinary accident and one that might have been attended with any serious consequences is reported from Hyderabad. Early in the morning of the 5th instant., H. H. the Nizam's special train, when going at a considerable speed, ran into a troop of his Highness' elephants, which appear to have been walking along the line. There were about ten elephants in all proceeding to Manukota. How many of these were actually on the line at the time of the accident is not known. The special ran into the herd between the Kasamudram and Manukota Stations, one of the finest animals was knocked over, pushed in front of the engine for a distance of fifty to one hundred yards and killed. Another fine elephant was injured and had a tusk broken. The Mahout of the animal was killed and one or two other persons were seriously injured. Most fortunately the train was being drawn by an unusually heavy engine, one of a type recently put on the line. The scene of the accident is about one hundred and twenty miles from Hyderabad on the line to Bezwada.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, GOOD FRIDAY.

THE House of Commons did not disperse until past five o'clock on Saturday morning, and only rose at midnight yesterday, for an unusually brief Easter recess. These two facts are sufficient to indicate the intensity of the struggle, in which political parties are now engaged. The rumours of war for the past week though obtained at great sacrifices, are claimed, and fairly so, by the ins, who for the time being at all events have been invigorated by their success at the all-night sitting by their conference with Mr. Gladstone, at the Foreign Office, on Monday. The Opposition, though they denounce as monstrous and revolutionary the plans, decided upon for pushing forward the Ministerial schemes of legislation, give the Prime Minister credit for one new departure. When a Parliamentary chief summons his followers to discuss the state of affairs in any critical position it is customary to exclude reporters, and to bind those present to secrecy. This obligation notwithstanding, fairly copious accounts have invariably found their way into print, showing that concealment in such circumstances is out of the question. Mr. Gladstone's determination to admit the Press on this occasion has given as much satisfaction to his opponents as to his friends, and we may hope to have heard the last of a great party being called together to deliberate within closed doors. Up to the meeting of the Gladstonian members of Parliament it had been expected that the House would adjourn for the holidays on Tuesday. The Prime Minister's speech, however, showed that the Conservatives were to be made to suffer for their tactics, on Friday night, and for their sudden resolve to propose a vote of censure on the eve of the vacation. In putting off the adjournment until last night, Mr. Gladstone has given great satisfaction to his followers, though it must be confessed that the bulk of the Liberal party, including the Prime Minister himself, left town by early trains and bade the rest keep fighting. The action of "the little band of amateur tacticians," who revived memories of the days not so far distant when it was not an infrequent thing for members to return home with the milk, is a foretaste of what we may expect in the course of the next few months unless the Conservative leader puts his foot down. Such manœuvres are very well at the right moment, and skilfully directed, but it was a blunder, as Unionist journals admit, to furnish Mr. Gladstone with just the kind of text he would delight to enlarge upon at the gathering of his adherents. If the events of this day week were damaging to the Opposition it cannot be said that they have taken much by the formal arraignment of Mr. John Morley's Irish policy. Mr. Gladstone, who seemed none the worse for his exertion earlier in the day once more surprised everybody by his vigour and made what Lord Randolph Churchill with evident sincerity described as an "impressive and entrancing speech." But it cannot be said that the Premier any more than his critics threw much light on the subject, and the only result was to show that whatever may happen when the Home Rule Bill gets into Committee and its details come to be critically examined, the fidelity of Mr. Gladstone's following has not yet been shaken. Indeed, the motion submitted by Mr. Balfour was defeated by a majority of 47, leaving the attacked to boast that the onslaught had done them more good than harm. The *Times* consoles the Opposition for their failure by warning the "stalwarts" that they "will have to reckon before long with public opinion outside the House of Commons." While the Unionists have not been able to derive much satisfaction from the doings of Parliament this week, they profess to be highly gratified at the effect of the Unionist deputations that on Tuesday were received by Mr. Gladstone. One of these deputations came from Belfast, and consisted of members of the Chamber of Commerce, the Harbour Commission, and the Linen Merchants' Association. The other was composed of city magnates, amongst those who addressed the Prime Minister being Sir Thomas Sutherland. The admission by Mr. Gladstone that the "propertied classes" of the country are opposed to his Irish policy is being made a great deal of by his opponents, and will no doubt form one of the topics of the innumerable speeches to be delivered on Unionist platforms during the next ten days. In pursuance of the contention he announced at the Foreign Office Mr. Gladstone before he went off to Brighton, last night, moved a resolution giving precedence to Government business after Easter. After a long and excited wrangle the proposal was carried by 163 to 75, but not before the closure was twice adopted. The Government, however, failed in their attempt to finish the second-reading debate on one of their crack measures—the Employers' Liability Bill. Does Mr. Provand mean mischief? He was one of the two Gladstonians, who abstained from Monday night's division unpaired, and last night he vigorously attacked the Government for trying to rush a Bill of that kind through the House.

It is pleasant to turn from the squabbles of party politicians to the statesmanlike despatch of Lord Rosebery on the Egyptian question. His Lordship's masterly treatment of the subject gives great satisfaction to all except the small body of persons who follow Mr. Labouchere in foreign politics and almost reconciles Unionists to the existence of a Liberal Government. The Parliamentary papers containing this important despatch appear simultaneously with an article in the *Nineteenth Century* by Mr. Wilfrid Blunt representing the views of the young Khedive. The concurrent publication of these contributions to the Egyptian controversy is probably not altogether accidental.

The telegraph will have informed you of the result of the debate, if debate it can be called, on Sir Seymour King's motion. The matter did not come on until half-past ten, and this left only an hour and a-half for discussion. Sir Seymour King opened the ball by moving his resolution asking for the appointment of a Select Committee. He did not minimise the evil of which he complained and created a certain amount of sensation by the remark borrowed from the *Saturday Review*, that every man in the Indian Service is receiving five months' less salary a year than what he is entitled to. There is, he declared, no private firm in India that has not compensated its servants for the loss on the rupee, and pointed out what the consequences will be if the existing discontent is continued. Those who knew the country were aware how easily a little slackness or neglect, or carelessness in the Public Works Department, the Revenue Department, or the Forest Department, might lead to the loss of millions of rupees to the Government, and for this among other more cogent reasons he implored the House to pass his resolution. He argued that the question should not be made to depend upon the decision that may be arrived at by the Herschell Committee, rallied "his hon. friend, the member for Finsbury," on his taking up an attitude opposed to that assumed by such a careful guardian of native interests as the Hindoo Patriot and quoted high authorities like Lord Roberts and Sir David Barbour in support of the service demand. On the whole the speech, if it erred, as some contend on the side of exaggeration was a good one, and the member for Hull showed judgment in keeping in the back ground what I may call the temptation argument. The motion was seconded by Mr. Carson, who, as representing Dublin University, has some claim to speak on behalf of a service containing so many graduates of that famous institution. At the same time the selections of Mr. Carson for this purpose was a great blunder. In any case it would have been wiser to have asked some prominent Liberal to second the motion as was done by the uncovenanted officials in similar circumstances. Mr. Bradlaugh's services in this way were on one occasion of a value that does not appear to be even now recognised by those who so greatly benefited by his great and characteristic disinterestedness. Those who were responsible for the prominent part taken by Mr. Carson in the proceedings do not appear to have foreseen that would give offence to the Irish Nationalists, in whose ranks the Indian services have always had some of their staunchest friends. I have been told by more than one of Mr. Justin McCarthy's supporters that through the ex-Solicitor General for Ireland seconding the motion Sir Seymour King lost thirty votes. I am inclined, notwithstanding the solemnity with which the statement was pressed upon me, to receive it with a certain amount of incredulity, but while I do not think that all the Anti-Parnellites who went into the Ministerial lobby did so, because of Mr. Carson's connection with the motion it is undesirable that some of them would but for this reason have voted the other way or followed Mr. Swift MacNeill's example. Mr. MacNeill, having signed the whip in favour of the motion, could hardly have voted against it. Though I have heard of such things occurring at Westminster I have heard of a Minister interested in a private Bill suggesting a certain amendment drafting the words he desired to be substituted, and then when the moment arrived for the House to pass judgment on his proposal, voting in obedience to the party whip against the very alteration he had recommended! Mr. Dadabhai's speech was perhaps warmer than the circumstances called for, and some of his arguments were sharply challenged—the *Westminster Gazette* man says "very intolerantly"—by a batch of Conservatives, foremost among whom was Sir Richard Temple. Time alone prevented the hon. baronet from replying to Mr. Dadabhai's pessimistic views. This is a treat in store for those who enjoy Sir Richard's peculiar eloquence and who would like to see an encounter between the representatives of two such different schools of Indian thought. Mr. Schwann seconded the amendment *sub silentio*, and then Mr. George Russell, on behalf of the Government, made what cannot be called an unconciliatory reply to Sir S. King. It was rather expected that the motion would have been withdrawn after the Under-Secretary's speech, but the mover thought it best to go to a division. He had through the *Times* report omitted to mention the fact moving the closure, but the Speaker did not think it necessary to put it. The House divided on the amendment or in House of Commons formula on the proposal "that the words proposed (by Mr. Dadabhai) to be left out stand part of the question. The Ayes, 66, consisted of 62 Conservatives, three Liberal Unionists, and one Parnellite. The members, forming the minority, were :—Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, Captain Fitzroy Bagot, Mr. J. G. A. Baird, Mr. Alfred Baldwin, Mr. Charles Hill, Hon. St John Brodrick, Mr. A. M. Brookfield, Mr. J. G. Butcher, Mr. J. A. Campbell, Lord Carmarthen, Mr. Chaplin, Sir George Chesney, Sir E. Clarke, Sir J. Crosland, Mr. R. M Dane, Sir F. D. Dixon-Hartland, Sir J. E. Dorington, Mr. Akers Douglas, Admiral Field, Mr. G. H. Finch, Mr. H. S. Foster, Mr. A. F. Godson, Sir Julian Goldsmid, Major-General Goldsworthy, Mr. H. D. Greene, Mr. L. Hardy, Hon. Sidney Herbert, Mr. J. H. C. Hozier, Mr. J. H. Johnstone, Mr. W. Kenny, Mr. H. T. Knatchbull-Hugessen, Mr. J. G Lawson, Lord W. Lennox, Colonel Lockwood, Mr. Walter Long, Mr. H. G. B. Lopes, Mr. J. C. Macdona, Mr. R. Mowbray, Mr. P. A. Muntz, Mr. W. H. Myers, Mr. F. A. Newdegate, Colonel Nolan (Parnellite), Mr. J. D. Palmer, Sir W. Pearce, Sir C. J. Pearson, Hon. H. C. Plunkett, Sir F. S Powell, Mr. J. Rankin, Mr. J. W. Russell, Colonel Sandys, Sir A. Scoble, Mr. J. W. Sidebotham, Mr. A. H. Smith, Mr. J. H. Stock, Hon. H. N. Sturt, Sir Richard Temple, Mr. J. Theobald, Mr. W. E. M. Tomlinson, Mr. Howard Vincent, Sir W. H. Walrond, Colonel Warde, Mr. W. Wickham, Mr. J. A. Willox, Mr W. H. Wilson-Todd, and Mr. T. Wrightson. The tellers were the mover and seconder of the motion. The majority was composed of 94 Liberals, 36 Nationalists, and one Parnellite (Mr. Field). Six Cabinet and five subordinate Ministers were absent from the division. The four Liberals who signed the whip are Dr. Robert Farquharson, Mr. Provand, Colonel Gourley, and Mr. George Howell, though they did not vote for the motion, had the grace to abstain from swelling the Ministerial majority. Dr. Cameron who, I believe, had promised to support the application for an inquiry was also among the absentees. Owing to the 12 o'clock rule Mr. Dadabhai's amendment could not be put as a substantive motion. It by no means follows that if it had been all the 131 would have voted for it. Indeed he himself did not expect that some who voted for his impracticable proposal as an amendment would have assisted to pass it in its substantive form. Very few papers publish any comments on the discussion, which must not be regarded as indicating indifference to the hardships of a long suffering body of public servants, but to the absorbing nature of political questions nearer home. The *Globe* says there was exaggeration on both sides. Sir S. King weakened his case by asking too much, and Mr. Dadabhai completely gave himself away by overdoing his part. The latter is asked to remember when he next addresses the House of Commons that it has not the same liking for fridge and flapdoodle as the Indian Congress. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, though I do not find the name of its editor in the division list, is glad to see that the bitter cry of the Indian Civil Servant has at last reached the country, and declares that the demand made on their behalf is not unreasonable, and considers itself justified in hoping, despite Mr. Russell's caution that the Government will be "mindful of the interests of the rulers of India and most devoted servants of England."

An extraordinary string of questions relating to the alleged relations of Sarwar Jung with the British Resident at Hyderabad were put to Mr. Russell yesterday on behalf of Mr. Seymour Keay, who could not be present and had asked Mr. Dadabhai to take his place. The questions referred to the case of the late Home Secretary, to certain supposed contempts of court, &c., and wound up by asking whether in the interests of public justice her Majesty's Government would urge on the Government of India the necessity of Sarwar Jung being removed from the influential position which he has acquired. I understand that the answer to each query was an emphatic "No."

Mr. Caine, though he is too busy to attend all the public meetings at which his presence is required, and has hit upon the novelty of addressing his friends by means of the phonograph, finds time to work up questions galore about India. He intends after the recess to ask about the Salt Tax, military expenditure, the cost of collecting land revenue, the proposed abolition of the Presidency Commands, and Mr. Russell will be more than ever convinced of his hon. friend's insatiable thirst for information and publicity. With regard to the doomed Commander-in-Chiefs he wishes to know whether effectual steps will be taken to ensure the financial saving expected to accrue from the abolition, as pointed out by the commission that recommended the amalgamation of the armies of India. He seems to be anxious to emulate Mr. Weir, who not only, becoming the champion bore of the House of Commons, but, demonstrating the absolute necessity of doing away with the much-abused practice of questioning Ministers orally on every conceivable subject under the sun.

BOMBAY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A SPOON Competition was held at Coorla, on Saturday, the 15th instant, distances 700 and 800 yards, some fairly good scores were made at 700 yards, At 800 the shooting was most difficult owing to strong wind and intense glare.

There will be a competition on Tuesday next, the 18th instant, this, owing to the Coorla Range being closed on and after the 21st instant, will be the last competition of the season. The new season will commence on and after May 1. The Officer Commanding Loyal North Lancashire Regiment at Colaba has very kindly placed the Colaba Range at the service of the Club, on Saturday afternoons, during the monsoon season. The members of the Rifle Club will be very pleased to see any members of the Local Volunteer Corps who may not be members of the Club, at Colaba to practice in with them. The order of firing will be drawn on the Range in the usual manner.

	700 Yds.	800 Yds.	Total.
Sergt J Imrie, G I P Ry Vols	31	20	51a.
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles.	30	19	49b.
Cr-Sergt E Sands, Bo Vol Rifles	30	19	49c.
Corpl T W Thurley, Bo Vol Rifles	29	17	46d.
Vol J T Fry, G I P Ry Vols	20	21	41
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	22	18	41
Vol O Clyne, Bo Vol Rifles	24	16	40
Corpl A. J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols.	20	19	39
Sergt W H Brewer, Bo Vol Rifles	24	15	39
Lieut J F Pennock, G I P Ry Rifles	14	24	38
Vol C Anding, Bo Vol Rifles	19	19	38
Vol G V Evans, Bo Vol Rifles	27	7	34
Corpl J J D Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	27	7	34
Lce-Corpl J Harbottle, Bo Vol Rifles.	27	5	32
Corpl G P Lond, Bo Vol Rifles	30	retired	30
Sergt-Instr J Thompson, Bo Vol Rifle.	11	19	30

a Handicapped 4 points, winner of 1st Spoon. b Handicapped 12 points. c Handicapped 8 points. d Handicapped 4 points, winner of 2nd Spoon.

THE Government are about to send round to the European Powers a circular on the organisation of the mixed tribunals, which has to be renewed in February next. There is a desire, says the *Times*, to define more strictly the limits of the authority of these courts, which have in some cases abused their independent position and usurped jurisdiction in purely native matters. It is reported that friction exists between native courts and the police force, which is under English direction, and that a hostile sentiment towards England is being fanned by the highest Egyptian officials.

THE GRIEVANCES OF THE INDIAN UNATTACHED LIST SERGEANT-MAJORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read an article in the *Civil and Military Gazette*, Lahore, of the 4th ultimo, relative to the above subject. In emphatically endorsing every word in the same, and with your permission, I should like to point out, more fully, a few of the many grievances that this class of Warrant Officer suffers under :—

1. As regards our precedence as Warrant Officers, we are classed below Sub-Conductors of Departments, and, as pointed out by a Warrant Officer, *vide* his letter in the *Broad Arrow* of the 5th September, 1885, "below that even of a sub-assistant apothecary—a dignity bestowed on hospital apprentices and enjoyed chiefly by Eurasian lads and soldiers' sons under twenty years of age and on a Sergeant's salary." I thus must take rank below these men (?), whom I have to consider my superiors. Does not this, I would submit, seem rather hard for the following amongst other reasons :—

(*a*) That my position, and that of all other Sergeant-Majors, in whatever capacity employed, has always been regarded by our superiors and others as a most honourable one in the service, and as second to none in importance and responsibility ; (*b*) that with regard to his character and abilities, he (the Serjeant-Major) must be (as pointed out by a correspondent in the *Civil and Military Gazette* about 24th April last) "a smart soldier, the pick of 1,000 Non-Commissioned Officers and men, a good drill, an unquestionable disciplinarian, of irreproachable character, a guide and reference for every Non-Commissioned Officer of his regiment. Yet he holds one of the most junior positions in her Majesty's service as Warrant Officer. He usually obtains this position after having served with unblemished character for from fourteen to twenty years in various ranks ; (*c*) That I am even worse off than a regimental Sergeant-Major, who has the chance of obtaining a Quartermastership, whereas I, notwithstanding my long, "faithful" and "approved good service," have as much chance of obtaining this much coveted reward as "flying to the moon." In fact, we are entirely left out in the cold, and are as completely ignored as if we were serving the Czar of Muscovy rather than her Imperial Majesty of Great Britain and the Isles ; (*d*) That when Warrant rank was extended in the Army in 1881 to Sergeant-Majors by Mr. Secretary Childers, he said that they (Sergeant-Majors) should be placed on an equal footing with the Warrant Officers of the Navy ; and Sir George Trevelyan (the then Secretary to the Admiralty), in reply to a question in the House of Commons on 9th February, 1832, said : "The Sergeant-Major" is a Warrant officer, and takes rank, pay, and rations with the Warrant Officer of the Navy ;" (*e*) That, finally, on the extension of the Royal Warrant of 25th July, 1881, to this country, the Government of India, were pleased to rule (Bombay G. G. O. No. 387 of 1882), that the Warrant Officers created under the oversaid Warrant, were to rank as such with the Warrant Officers of the Indian Army Departments of the Unattached List according to the original dates of their warrants, and, mark well, irrespective of the fact as to whether the latter were Conductors or Sub-Conductors.

In reviewing the above facts, it will be seen beyond a doubt, that our position in 1881 was held, not only to be equal to that of the Naval Warrant Officer (which fact was distinctly confirmed by Sir George Trevelyan in the House of Commons in 1882), but also to that of the Indian Warrant officer of the several Departments (Bombay G. O. C. 387 of 1882). We, shall, therefore, be pardoned, Sir, I am sure, at feeling aggrieved at being degraded, through no fault of ours (I. A. C. Clause 59 of 31st May, 1884), and at seeing men —some of whom did not think of joining the Army when we became Warrant Officers, placed over us. I say "degraded," because I cannot, Sir, but deem it a degradation ; for by this Circular I find that according to the Army List, such Conductors and sub-Conductors of Departments as obtained their Warrants after 1st July, 1881 ; take precedence of me, notwithstanding that I have been virtually their senior, according to the ruling of the Government of India as contained in Bombay G. G. O. 387 of 1882. The abrogation of that ruling by the Army Circular above quoted, has not only set up an offensive class distinction, by depriving me of the status conferred on me by Royal Warrant, and the General Order referred to, but has in addition, prejudiced my position in the eyes of Indian Warrant officers and of the public in general. But this is only the alpha of our grievances ; and before I reach the omega, I think I shall have succeeded in showing up a very good case for the consideration of Government. I cannot, conclude, however, without calling attention to the following :—

(1) We feel it keenly that the Miscellaneous List should be reserved for years back for the subordinates employed as clerks in the Head-Quarters Offices, particularly so, seeing that at one time, we believe, it embraced all the Miscellaneous Appointments on the Unattached List, such as we hold at present, and their incumbents were equally eligible with departmental subordinates for promotion to the higher Indian Warrant ranks, pay, pension, and honorary Commissions. In support of this statement, I would mention that Sergeants Hall and Norman the former, who it appears, was employed in looking after the "Water Tanks," &c., in the Cantonment of Poona, and the latter as bazaar sergeant, rose to the honorary rank of Major and Captain, respectively : whilst Glover, of the Medical Stores, Bombay, rose to Assistant Commissary. It was only just and fair and in accordance with one's ordinary perceptions and apprehensions of things that these officers were so promoted. But why the Miscellaneous List has been "reserved" almost exclusively for the subordinates of the above-mentioned offices it is difficult to understand. The only conclusion which I can come to in the matter, and, perhaps, I am not far wrong, is that these astute subordinates, who are all powerful, and with ever an eye to their own advancement, must have been particularly interested in the matter of having it so "reserved," seeing that it must undoubtedly accelerate their promotion. Hence the fiat. But, be this as it may, it is hardly just, as even the subordinates themselves would acknowledge if they were not personally interested in maintaining the contrary opinion.

(2) That, with regard to pension, I am placed in a most unfavourable position, compared with the subordinates of all other departments of the Unattached List, such as the Ordnance, Commissariat, Public Works, Miscellaneous List, Barrack, Military Prison, &c. At present, notwithstanding my long, "faithful", and "approved service," I can only look forward to the prospect of retiring on a pension of some £30, and that only after thirty years' service, whereas a Warrant Officer of any of the above-mentioned Departments, can look forward to the prospect of retiring on a pension of £216 (nearly treble the amount I shall be entitled to) a year, at twenty-eight years' service. Not only can he look forward to this substantial pension, but he can also look forward (after, comparatively speaking, a few years' service) to much higher rank and pay than I can with double, nay treble, his service. To comment here is useless, Sir, as the facts speak only too plainly for themselves.

I would, however, wish to point out in conclusion that no other class of public servants can show more conspicuous and solid grievances than those humbly set forth above. That they are real, I may be permitted to cite as evidence the article in the *Civil and Military Gazette*, above referred to. It should be borne in mind that climatic and other injurious effects operate as unfavourably in the tropics on the members of one department as on those of another. It should also be taken into consideration that the Unattached List Sergeant-Major like his more favoured brother officer in the Army Departments, has been induced to forego his regimental prospects for staff employment—prospects which are now bright and alluring for the well-conducted and fairly-educated soldier. Is it too much therefore, we respectfully ask from a Government, who always does its best to treat all its servants with fairness and consideration that the privileges granted to the Warrant Officers of the several Army Departments, such as higher Indian Warrant rank, pay, pension, and honorary commissions (privileges which our predecessors in common with them at one time enjoyed) be extended to us ? We ask for nothing more, and I trust, Sir, that the *Bombay Gazette*, like the *Civil and Military Gazette*, a journal ever willing in helping to right an individual or party, be the person or party ever so humble) will extend to us its advocacy, to bring about so desirable a result.

HOPEFUL.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT, who has just returned from a lecturing tour in America in the interests of Theosophy, visited altogether some seventy towns. Everywhere she had large audiences. Mrs. Besant thinks that in America Theosophy will spread more quickly and take a deeper hold than in any other country. "The people there, and in the West especially," she remarks, "appear not only ripe for but eager to receive new ideas. They seem to want something more than they can get from the existing religions, which are being so sadly undermined on the one side by the growth of scientific knowledge and criticism, and on the other by the lack of deeper knowledge from which to combat the attacks of these worldly opponents. In America, moreover, people are not bound by the trammels that shackle all life in this country. They are more free, more independent."

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

AT the annual gathering of the Bombay Medical Union, held on Thursday night, in the rooms of the Presidency Association, Dr Bhalchandra delivered the following address :—

Dr. Bhalchandra said : Gentlemen,—I beg to offer you all a warm welcome, and embrace the first public opportunity to express to the members of the Bombay Medical Union my hearty thanks for the high honor conferred on me by electing me to the presidential chair for the current year. I am conscious, gentlemen, how unworthy I am to fill that elevated position, but since it has been your wish, I gratefully accept the honor, and will try to discharge my duties to the best of my ability. During the year that has passed by, the Union cannot be said to have been entirely inactive. It has done some useful work, and I am sure it would have done more had it commanded greater sympathy from my predecessor. But let that pass, let me rejoice that the Union has done some important and useful work. The principal event of last year in which the profession and the public were alike interested and with which the Union was directly concerned, was double less the public meeting of the medical profession convened under its auspices for submitting a memorial to the Government of Bombay in regard to the present mode of making appointments of Professors at the Grant Medical College. The occasion and the circumstances which led to the convening of that meeting are probably quite fresh in your minds and need no recapitulation. Suffice it to say that the large and representative meeting was a memorable incident in the history of the medical profession of this city, and the memorial it unanimously adopted will doubtless receive the attention that its importance de

Such performances would not, I apprehend, be tolerated even in second-rate European schools and, it is time Government abolished the farce, and gave us a reality. The sequence of subjects to be learned year after year is again objectionable. Not only is there a regular crowding of many subjects in a session but before the main facts of General Pathology Medicine, and Surgery are digested, the poor student is put on the special study of Midwifery, Gynæcology, and Opthomology, which are the spheres for the application of the knowledge of the general facts of Medicine and Surgery. The clinical instruction here seems to be vastly inferior in comparison with that of British hospitals as ascertained from the available sources of information. To begin with the out-patient clinique. The varied and rich material of the out-patient room here is simply wasted. In European schools, this clinique is a regular institution with methodic and systematic courses of instruction frequented too by advanced students and the regular clinical clerks and dressers. The cases are well sorted, and the physician or surgeon has skilled assistance to aid him in his clinique which often lasts several hours. He has the satisfaction of watching and treating his own cases, and this is as it should be. But here there is no such system, method or arrangement, nor any regular provision for clinical instruction. The presiding physician or surgeon has not the satisfaction of watching and treating his own cases, for they are seen by different men in rotation, neither has he the assistance of qualified men, nor any regular classes of advanced students. In fact the clinical clerks or dressers, especially the former, have no regular out-patient work or instruction. It is only fresh men who have not had their full courses in anatomy and physiology that frequent the out-patient room, and that too when it pleases them. But what is as much to be deplored on the students, account as on the patients' is, that a number of times over a hundred patients have to be hurried through in little more than an hour. The in-patient cliniques here are, I have reason to believe, equally wanting in that thoroughness which characterises the work done in the best European medical schools. The practice there, I am informed, is to give undivided attention to one subject at a time, and to stick to one's respective medical or surgical ward on out-patient days. A clinical clerk or dresser of a European hospital is not allowed to forsake his ward even during college holidays, for at the hospital he undertakes the responsible work of aiding his chief in looking after the wards under the guidance and immediate supervision of a house-physician or a house-surgeon, and the hospital has no vacations. A clerk or a dresser can absent himself only on leave granted by his immediate chief. Each physician or surgeon has a qualified assistant, the house-physician or house-surgeon, who personally instructs the clinical classes of his own ward. This is method, this is system, this is discipline and thoroughness. Now contrast this with what obtains here? Our clinical clerk or dresser has at the very outset to mind not only the medical and surgical wards, but also the gynæcological and opthalmic wards on alternate days. But just as he is acquiring the very elements of medical clerking or surgical dressing, he is put to do work requiring the knowledge and experience of a fully-trained clerk or dresser. But still further, he has to change the medical for the surgical ward every three months. Nor has he the advantage of the personal teaching and guidance of the qualified house-physician or surgeon of each of the cliniques in an English hospital. Our ward superintendent is no parallel whatsoever to the house-physician, both as a teacher and a physician. It was hoped, and it was certainly intended by the resolution of Lord Reay's Government that the honorary surgeons' scheme would supply the much-needed reform. But alas, neither the intentions nor the terms of the resolution have been carried out. Turning to another branch, that of Midwifery and Gynæcology, there is absolutely no approach to the thoroughness of the practical and clinical teaching of European schools. I will not trouble you with details, but will just mention a recent incident in our College for your consideration. An order was passed that the nurses were to use their hands and the students only their eyes and ears in the acquiring of practical knowledge and experience. Against this an appeal was made by the students to the authorities, with the result that the order was relaxed to a slight extent. I have said enough to show how far we are behindhand in meeting the needs of a thorough systematic and practical medical education of the present day. It will not be denied that the teaching in Physiology and Pathology was only recently brought up to the level of what it should be, and you are all aware to whom we owe the accomplishment of this long needed reform. Let us hope it will not be long before similar reforms will be effected in the teaching and study of the higher branches of the curriculum. Before I leave the events of the past year, I would take this opportunity of congratulating Dr. Choksy, one of our distinguished members—(applause)—on the energy he has displayed in meeting a want long-felt by the medical profession in Bombay, I mean, the starting of a medical journal. The number of the *Bombay Medico-Chirurgical Review* already issued affords promise of a long and useful life. I wish Dr. Choksy hearty success. One word about the retiring Principal of the Grant College. It might seem ungracious to examine too strictly the valedictory notices penned by too friendly hands with the avowed object of showing up the subject of the notice as a prodigy of conspicuous ability and success and a marvel of everything great and excellent. The temptation to shut ones eyes and ears to unpleasant truths and to indulge in nothing but complimentary exaggerations and vague platitudes is usually too great to be resisted on such occasions. Virtues are attributed of which the great hero is innocent and even defects are made to bear a virtuous aspect. Slight incidents are apt to be unduly magnified, and the whole is a fiction of undiscriminating and undeserving adulation. But if the assumption of such a role pleases the writer and is soothing to the subject, the public might dismiss the too flattering tale as a fiction scarcely worth examination or refutation. It is, therefore, unnecessary to discuss too minutely the full notices of Dr. Gray's marvellous work and services to which we have been treated of late. But it is necessary to make a few remarks regarding one or two points. The first is that such ill-judged encomiums are apt to do gross injustice to those high-minded and illustrious men who guided the destinies of our Medical College in days gone by. To them our grateful acknowledgements are due for their noble sympathy and lofty aims, no less than for the substantial and practical benefits which their example and their teaching have brought about; and it is at once ungrateful and unjust to rate the comparatively petty performances of their successors at such a fictitious value. The next point has reference to the singularly inexact statement, to the effect that the recent changes and reforms in the college and hospital were entirely due to work and influences within the College and had no help or support from without. Everyone whose memory is not conveniently short will remember that this is incorrect, and that these reforms were introduced not in consequence but in spite of those to whom credit is so liberally sought to be given. To the union in no small measure is due the honour of having materially helped in bringing about the reforms by loyally and steadily supporting the endeavours of a single, zealous, and able worker. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Thus, indeed, is history made. It is scarcely worth while to notice the senseless suggestion that those who honestly and fearlessly point out defects and abuses and ask for their reforms are the enemies of progress, and that they are oblivious of the benefits they have themselves received. I need scarcely add that honest efforts to reform our *Alma Mater*, by pointing out her defects, is no reviling of the institution and no ingratitude to our teachers. I have been charged with being ungrateful to my College, but I assure you it is a keen sense of respect and love for the College which compels to strive to correct its defects. Those who are responsible for the management of the College will not admit the defects and will only fall foul of those who ask for their improvement. Among these enemies of progress the retiring principal of the College, I am sorry to say, holds the first rank. He unfortunately took a perverse attitude and stuck to it. The true history of Dr. Gray's administration is yet to be written. But his uncompromising hostility to the Honary Surgeon's scheme, his refusal to give the use of the theatre to the post-graduate lectures, his persecution of a worthy native colleague will be incidents which will not, I fear, do credit to his memory. As my teacher and professor I respect him, but I cannot forget that in his later official life he has done his best to obstruct native interests and to decry the native members of the profession. I shall now invite your earnest attention to two subjects which ought to command the full sympathy of the medical profession and to further which the Union should now direct its energies; namely, the representation of the grievances of the class of Assistant Surgeons, and working out a project of founding a new Medical College. Of these the most important and most useful reform which should immediately engage the attention of the Union is the establishment of a new Medical College in Bombay. Gentlemen, you are all aware that the subject was first brought forward for discussion by one of the oldest members of the profession, the revered Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, who has made it one of the most cherished aims of his life. (Applause.) As early as 1885 Dr. Atmaram read a paper on this subject at the Grant Medical College Society, which elicited a warm and useful discussion. Since then circumstances have arisen which have all the more forcibly impressed upon us the necessity of having such a college. The Grant Medical College has been carefully preserved up to this time as a close monopoly for the army medical men. The profession as a whole has been excluded from any part or share in the teaching of the institution and worthy of the name, and has been denied opportunities of acquiring practical training and experience. Any admission of outsiders, however qualified, is resented in the most illiberal and bitter spirit. I, therefore, think that the time has now arrived when an earnest and steady attempt should be made by all those who have the honor and the interest of the profession at heart to accomplish that object. Public opinion has to some extent been already prepared for the favourable reception of the project, and, if carefully aroused and directed, I believe the realization of this idea would not be so difficult as it appeared at one time. Here I would remind you all of the following forcible words of Mr. William Digby: "The spirit of self-help and self-sacrifice, of which the Fergusson College is a magnicent example, could alone supply a correct and satisfactory solution of the whole problem." If each medical graduate will contribute his own mite to the cause, and if a few leading practioners put their heads as well as their hearts into this most important and vital reform, its consummation will not be a difficult matter. I say, gentlemen, that will be a glorious day when we shall have established another medical college. That will be the day of triumph, that will be the day when our present difficulties and disadvantages will be at an end. (Hear, hear and applause.) We have the requisite trained material amongst us even at this moment. All we want is union, organization, and money. The most practical step would be to convene a public meeting of the profession, and discuss the question seriously. Here and there, doubtless, there will be a feeble voice of dissent and discouragement, but let us not heed these imaginary fears. Let us earnestly and steadily work and exert ourselves, and we may eventually be sure of success. Before concluding my remarks, I must exhort my medical friends one and all to join this Union and strengthen its hands and enlarge its sphere of usefulness. These are times, gentlemen, when organised and combined action is called for from all of us. We have to contend against insuperable difficulties and to overcome powerful opposition, and it will be our own fault, if for want of union and energy, the cause which we all have or ought to have at heart should suffer. Gentlemen, I thank you most sincerely for according me such patient and attentive hearing, and it is my earnest wish, as it must be yours, that the Bombay Medical Union may have every success and prosperity. (Loud applause.)

ALLEGED MURDER OF A MAHOMEDAN WOMAN.

On Friday night, Salima, a bad character, was murdered in her room, at Grant Road, by a Mahomedan, Ghulam Mahomed Karimudin. Only on Monday last, her husband Karimbux Alibux was murdered by Mohidin out of jealousy. It appears that Salima took her meal with her friend, Dawood Nabi, and went to bed at 9 o'clock, on Friday night. About an hour afterwards she went and told Dawood, who was asleep in an adjoining room, that a visitor had called at her house. The following morning, Bhagoo, a woman, went and told Dawood that Salima had not come out of her room, although it was late, and added that she heard the deceased groaning in her room. Dawood went to her room, which was bolted from inside. Dawood fastened the door from outside also and was about enter into the room through a window when Ghulam, who is alleged to have murdered Salima, knocked at the door violently from inside and tried to come out of the room. The police were sent for and Inspectors Nelmes and Biscoe, accompanied by a few policemen, came on the scene and arrested Ghulam. The police entered the room, in which they found Salima lying dead on the ground with a nasty wound in her throat. Robbery of a few ornaments, which the deceased was wearing on her person, seems to have been the motive which led Ghulam to murder the women Salima. Ghulam seems to have first endeavoured to cut her throat but it is supposed that he failed in his attempt by the resistance offered by the woman and so he strangled her to death. The police searched Ghulam and found the ornaments, which were missing from the deceased's neck. An inquest was held by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Deputy Coroner, on Saturday morning, and after the evidence of Dawood had been recorded, the inquest was adjourned until the 25th instant, in order to enable the police to make further enquiries into the matter and the Coroner's surgeon to hold a *post-mortem* examination of the body. The same morning Mr. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, and Sirdar Mir Abdulally went to the deceased's house and on searching her room found gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 300, in a box. The ornaments, which Ghulam had removed were valued at Rs. 75 only.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sailing Association, on Saturday, a handicap race took place. The race was open to any Association boats, and it was started at 4-31 p.m.

The following boats were entered for the race:—

Red Rose, lateen, entered by Lieut. M.A. Humphreys, N. Lanc.
Janetta, lug, entered by Lieut. A. Walpole, R. E.
Senta, cutter, entered by Surgn-Major H. W. Boyd.
Blue Bell, cutter, entered by Mr. P. Glynn Messent.
La Mascotte, lateen, entered by Mr. J. Westall.
Marathon, service cutter, entered by Lieut. J. P. Rolleston.
Dove, cutter, entered by Mr. M. C. Turner.
Mannikin, cutter, entered by Mr. J. B. K. Macbeth.
Duchess, lateen, entered by Capt. W. F. Potts.

The course sailed was No. 2 in the list, from Pilot Schooner, leaving it to starboard, to Middle Ground Buoy, leaving it to Port, round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to starboard and round buoy close to Karanja Beacon, leaving it to starboard finishing with starboard side next to Pilot Schooner.

Following is the list of handicap allowances:—

	Janetta	Senta	Blue Bell	La Mascotte.	Mannikin	Duchess	Dove	Marathon
Red Rose. 2	4	5	8	9	12	15	15	18
Janetta ...		2	3	6	7	10	13	16
Senta	...		1	4	5	8	11	14
Blue Bell. .	..	...		3	4	7	10	13
La Mascotte ...	..	..	...		1	4	7	10
Mannikin .	...	...	..	..		3	6	9
Duchess . .	..	...	...	...	...		3	6
Dove	..	...	...	..	..	..		3
Marathon .	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	

The following is the result:—

Boats.	Handicap.	Started at		Arrived at		
1 Dove	15	4	31	5	35	10
2 Mannikin	9	....		5	31	30
3 Red Rose .....scratch		....		5	23	5

THE COW-PROTECTION SOCIETY.

The fifth annual meeting of the Bombay Cow-Protection Society was held yesterday afternoon in a large *shamiana* erected in the compound of the Madhav Baug. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik was voted to the chair. The following resolutions were passed by the meeting:—

Mr. S. S. Setlur, Barrister-at-Law, proposed, and Dr. Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh, seconded the proposition that having regard to the growing physical deterioration of agricultural cattle, chiefly owing to the contraction of the necessary area for pasturage, it is in the highest degree desirable in the interests of the agricultural prosperity of this country that Government should be moved to extend, as far as possible, the area of reserved forests for grazing purposes.

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar proposed and Mr. Gunpat Sadashiv Rao, M. A., seconded that this meeting is of opinion that with a view to the effectual prevention of the wanton slaughter wholesale of cows, bullocks, and other horned cattle of a serviceable character for agricultural and domestic purposes, most especially female calves, a respectful memorial be submitted on the subject to the Government of India.

Mr. Karsandas Chabildas moved that, irrespective of any action which the State may take for the better preservation and protection of agricultural and domestic cattle, it is highly desirable that the Society stimulate voluntary efforts in all directions for the attainment of the most important object so conducive to the material interests of the country at large. Mr. Sadasiv Waman Kane seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Bamanji Dinshaw Petit proposed a vote of thanks to the Mahajan for allowing to use the Madhav Baug and Mahajanwadi for the purpose of the meeting.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY SHOOTING.

The following matches were fired at Colaba:—

Gr Bond'.....	20	16	26	62
Corpl Taylor	24	21	20	62
Sergt Pinder.....	18	19	16	53
Sergt-Maj Beckerley	16	14	15	45
Sergt Jackson	17	12	15	44
Gr Blodwell	5	16	21	42
			Total.....	308
B. L. H.				
Tr Munro.....	16	21	20	57
Lieut Cuffe.....	18	21	18	57
Sergt Symons	18	17	18	53
Tr Boniston	11	10	20	41
Tr Ingham.....	14	16	9	39
Corpl Kerr.....	18	14	7	39
			Total.....	289

NEWS OF THE DAY.

An extra mail for the United Kingdom and countries served through it and for the Continent of Europe, consisting of letters and packets, specially marked for de-patch by the P. and O. Company's extra s. s. Peshawur, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., on Tuesday, the 18th instant, for transmission to the Marseilles Post Office.

The Government of India, in reply to the Madras Government's request for the establishment of a rest depot for British Troops at Fort Saint George during the trooping season, states that it has not been found possible to make the necessary provision in the estimates of the present financial year, but that the proposal will be considered with the estimtes for 1894-95.

Captain H. Capel-Cure, D.S.O., 2nd Gloster Regiment, who recently met with a serious accident at the Umballa Polo Tournament, has applied for one year's furlough to Europe.

Instructions have been received from the Directors of the Calcutta Tramway Company in England to stop the running of the cars from to-day. In the meanwhile, however, if terms are come to between Mr. Maples and the Corporation, the former will wire to the Directors, asking them to cancel their order. It has been stated that there is a clause in the Agreement between the Corporation and the Company, to the effect that the latter have the first refusal, in the event of the property being sold. This is the case, but the condition applies only after twenty-one years. Should the running of the cars be discontinued, neither the Corporation nor the Company has the power to remove the rails which, in a short time, would be six or eight inches above the ground. The question was to be mooted at the Municipal meeting the other day, though the subject was not on the agenda.

In his General Order on the break up of the North Chin Field Force, General Palmer passes a high encomium on the soldierly qualities displayed by the troops composing the Force; their keenness, steadiness, and discipline in a guerilla warfare which often made exhausting demands upon the endurance of the men. And the results of the expedition seem to have been as satisfactory as the conduct of the troops was exemplary. "The Chins, who in October and November rendered moving about the country a matter that required the exercise of every military precaution, have now quite lost heart; the men who were then firing into our posts and ambuscading convoys are now carrying our rations without payment, are being rendered powerless for harm by surrendering their fire-arms, and also by giving hostages for their future behaviour; and some of the leading Chiefs have been arrested." Tribes like the Chins, as experience has repeatedly shown, are not always completely cowed and subdued when they appear to be so; but what it was possible for the Field Force to do, has been done with a thoroughness upon which General Palmer and his troops deserve every congratulation. The General warmly acknowledges the invaluable assistance he received from Mr. Carey, the Political Officer.

The *Minto*, one of the two vessels ordered in England for the Royal Indian Marine, was successfully launched at Birkenhead on the 22nd ultimo. The other vessel, to be named the *Warren Hastings* will be launched at Barrow to-morrow, as at present arranged, when Lord Brassey and other distinguished visitors will be present. Both ships are to be delivered by the contractors in Bombay in the course of September next.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Gardiner, R. E., of the Public Works Department in India, has permission to retire from the service.

It is announced that an examination for not less than twelve appointments in the Indian Medical Service will be held in London in August next. The exact date of the examination and number of appointments offered for competition will be published hereafter.

A marriage has been arranged between James O'Brien Williams, M.D., Staff Surgeon Royal Navy, eldest son of the late Dr. St. George Williams, Madras Army, and Alice Johanna Cockburn, youngest daughter of the late Mr. A. D. Cockburn, of Edinburgh, and was to take place on April 3.

A marriage has been arranged between Gerard A. Muntz, eldest son of Mr. P. A. Muntz, M.P., of Dunsmore, Warwickshire, and Katie Blanche, eldest daughter of James H. Prinsep, late Bengal Civil Service, 46, Thurlœ square.

Lord Hawke writes from Pilibhit and says he has had capital sport out shooting, having got two large tigers and one cub, the largest 9-11 from his own gun, the very best he has ever shot. The Archduke got eight tigers and six leopards, of which seven igers and four leopards fell to his own gun. Lord Hawke has made up his mind definitely to bring out another cricket team in '94-95. It is one of the nicest tours he knows of, he says.

The revised draft of the new rules regulating the procedure of the subordinate Courts of the United Provinces has been under consideration by the Judges of the Allahabad High Court during the present week, and the rules are now complete. Mr. J. E. Kitts, C. S., who was placed on special duty in connection with the drafting of the rules, was to leave for England the other day on long furlough.

King Charles, who has won the City and Suburban Handicap, came out eight times last year without once securing a winning bracket, though he was placed in one or two small races. Windgall, the property of Baron de Hirsch, won two races for his stable in 1892, the second being the Liverpool Autumn Cup. Colonel North's Lady Hermit credited the valuable Coronation Stakes at Ascot to her owner; but though she ran in ten other races last year she won none.

The new Duke of Bedford is as fond of rural seclusion as his brother was, and he hardly been seen in London since his return from India. Since he left the army he has resided almost entirely in Scotland, at Cairnsmore House, Kirkcudbrightshire. In his university days, the *World* says, the late Duke developed epicurean tastes, and kept a cordon bleu at his lodgings. Unlike his father, he was neither an accomplished linguist nor a brilliant talker; but he probably knew more about zoology than any other member of the House of Lords, and organised quite a menagerie at the house he once occupied in the wilds of the "Stewartry." He was a fairly good shot, but preferred to shoot with the Duchess, who is herself a very expert markswoman, as his sole companion. His dislike of society and its entertainments was profound and undisguised. He had an overpowering passion for saving money; but he was a generous landlord.

A Cannanore correspondent says that the Municipality of that town is in such an impoverished condition that its servants cannot be paid more than once in four or five months Under these circumstances neither sanitation nor the prevention of contagious diseases can be effectively carried out. It is suggested that the Cantonment Hospital take over the Municipal Hospital, the Municipality paying its legitimate share towards the upkeep. This arrangement would do away with the necessity of third medical officer and also effect a saving in medicines and instruments.

In a letter to his brother Professor Garner has written that he has succeeded beyond his wildest anticipation in the experiments which he has been making among the monkeys in Africa with the view to learning more of the language that he is convinced monkeys use. He says that he has now nearly two hundred monkey words, and thinks that there are not more than twenty or thirty words which he has not been able to get hold of. Apart from their own language the Professor has become the proud possessor of a chimpanzee that can say "Tenakoe pakeha," Maori for "Good day, stranger;" a gorilla that knows about twenty words of Fijian, and a female ourang-outang that has picked up "Tonner und blitzen" from his German valet with whom she has shown signs of having fallen in love.

At Shikarganj, on Thursday, the Viceroy's party beat both the tiger runs of Gaonar and Banthari, about twelve miles from Camp. In the former drive a very fine tiger, measuring nine feet and nine inches, was driven up to Dr. Fenn and Colonel Robertson, whose machans were close together, and, after having been hit by Dr. Fenn, and charging under his machan, made for the place where Colonel Robertson was seated, and was knocked over by a bullet in the neck. This beat was particularly well managed, as the tiger made repeated efforts to escape on the right flank, but was invariably headed back by the stops. Many sportsmen who have shot in Rewah will member the Gaonar beat as the one leading out of the Banas river, and as requiring a large amount of local knowledge and experience to conduct it with any chance of success. After this beat was over, Bantnari was tried, but the shikaris said before the drive commenced that there was really no trace of the tiger, and this subsequently proved to be correct. Nevertheless the beat was a very interesting one, and was well worth the small amount of extra trouble which it involved. The party returned late in the evening, having ridden something like twenty-four miles to and from the beats. His Excellency and party move back to Govindgarh, whence the latest news is that a tiger has killed two buffaloes in the Khandaria beat. The bag, therefore, which already numbers five tigers, should, with fair luck, be made up to the half-dozen. The temperature during the day has increased, and the heat is rather trying.

With reference to a statement telegraphed from Bangkok that the Siamese Government had rejected the demands of the French Minister on the frontier question and that the situation was almost critical, a representative of Reuter's Agency has been informed at the Siamese Legation that no news to that effect had been received by the Minister, who regarded the statement as entirely premature.

Mr. Theodore Bent only scratched the surface of the Zimbabwe precinct during his recent tour of exploration in Mashonaland; but Sir John Willoughby, who has apparently tired of game-hunting and wrangling with the Mozambique Portuguese, has now (according to the *Echo*) taken up the work of excavation in the ancient Mashona capital in real earnest. He has already made considerable progress, and seems to have caravan-loads of relics ready for sending home. The young baronet has apparently got a free hand from the Chartered Company to dig away at Zimbabwe to his heart's content.

It is announced from Tashkend (via Moscow) that small risings continue to occur from time to time in the Province of Ferghana; and it is feared that more serious risings may occur next month, when the greater part of the Russian troops in the Province will have left for the Pamirs.

The *Times*' St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphed on March 26:—To-day's Official Gazette contains the proclamation of the Czar's thanks to Colonel Yonoff, commanding the 2nd Rifle Battalion of Turkestan, who carried out the expedition to the Pamirs, and to his assistants in the task, Lieutenant-Colonel Grible, commander of the Turkestan battery of mountain artillery, and Lieutenant-Colonel Grombtchefsky, commanding the district of Osh, for their distinguished and zealous service. The Emperor's thanks in such cases count as one year's service to the credit of the recipients in regard to promotion and pension.

The experience of this year's mela at Hardwar is of good augury for the effect of the sanitary improvements recently carried out. The great fair has passed over without mishap, and the pilgrims have dispersed free of epidemic disease. There was no case or indication of cholera in the whole assemblage. How far this was due to fortune or to the sanitary reforms effected since last year, it is of course impossible to determine, but at all events, the new departure has been attended with the happiest auspices.

According to the *Standard's* Berlin correspondent, Sir Lepel Griffin contributes to the April number of the *Deutsche Revue*, edited by Richard Fleischer, an interesting letter, headed "Is India in Danger?" After a detail description of the political situation in India, especially in the Punjab, and in Afghanistan, he goes on to say that a Russian invasion would have no chance of success. The native troops of India are second to none in the world when properly led by European officers, and the Irregular Cavalry are far superior to the Cossacks. The position of England in India is becoming stronger every day, with the increase of education, the extension and improvement of the means of communication, and the growing wealth and prosperity of the country. And it is not likely, he says, that the people of India, after acquiring wealth, culture, and civilisation, would ever wish to incur the crushing tyranny of Russia. It is announced at Moscow that the Russian explorer Leontjeff, whose work on his travels in India is about to be published in Paris, intends to make a journey to Afghanistan during the coming summer.

Says the *World*:—Sir George Greaves will come home from Bombay direct, and may be expected in London about the middle of next month. It is said that he has no wish to resume active employment, and that after his recent action he does not anticipate any command will be pressed upon him. Although much senior to Sir George Greaves, Lieutenant-General Henry Brackenbury, instead of resigning his seat on the Council of the Indian Council, has written home expressing his unqualified approval of the selection of Sir George White as Lord Robert's successor. In the opinion of General Brackenbury, Sir George White possesses all the qualifications for the high position to which he has been called, and the Military Member of Council expresses himself most ready and willing to extend to the new Commander-in-Chief all the support which he has given to his distinguished predecessor. Major-General Galbraith, who has been officiating for Sir George White as Major-General Commanding the Quetta District, reverts, on April 1, to his former appointment as Adjutant-General of the Indian Army when Major-General Luck succeeds him in the Quetta Command. General Galbraith's *locum tenens* at Simla has been Brigadier-General De Courcey-Morton, who is marked in India as a strong candidate for the Adjutant-Generalship when the present holder vacates.

The following are among the recently proved wills:—Sir C. E. Lewis, formerly M.P. for Londonderry, £56,704; Cardinal E. H. Howard, £55,000; Mr. Hermann Ludwig Eckstein, late of Johannesberg, South Africa, £146,000; Mr. Edward Chatting, £19,000; Sir Thomas W. Evans, Bart., £ 198,220 (gross); Sir Andrew Barclay Walker, 2,800,000; Mr. F. I. Nicholl £106,058; Ven. J. A. Hessey, D.D., D.C.L., £18,492; Baron de Reinach, £824.

The Khan of Khelat came in to Bellput on Wednesday, and had an interview with Major Temple. He was expected to arrive in Quetta on Friday next. The crisis in Khelat may, therefore, be regarded as practically at an end. All the Khan is now asked to do is to release certain prisoners, whose lives may well be supposed to be in danger, and to give some explanation of his extraordinary conduct. With these demands we may now expect him to comply. It was at no time probable that he seriously contemplated offering armed resistance to the Government; but, at all events, if he ever entertained such a mad idea, the movement of troops to Bellput in the one direction, and to the Mastung Valley in rear of Bagh on the other has evidently convinced him of its folly.

Flourens, ex-Foreign Minister, had an article in the *Eclair*, of March 27, entitled "The Black Tonquin," in which he opposed colonial expansion mainly in view of the proximity of China, and the other Powers to the territories to which France is sending men and money. In Tonquin there was immediate contact with China, "the most prolific empire in the world, and the most irresistible in its expansive force." "In Dahomey on one side we have the English; on the other are the Germans, as if it did not suffice to put up with their proximity along the line of the Vosges. In case of war what on earth is the use of spending money and men on territories which in time of war could only be kept by dint of sacrifices utterly out of keeping with their value?"

THE CIVIL SERVICE AND THE VANISHING RUPEE.

Sir S. King called attention to the grave and injurious consequences likely to ensue in the civil and military services from failure to provide a compensation for the reduction of salaries by the diminution of value in the rupee, and moved that a select committee should be appointed to inquire into the matter. He said the fall in the gold value of the rupee meant that every man in the Indian service was receiving now five months less salary a year than he ought to receive. Then silver did not buy as much now in India as it did a few years ago. The result was that men with medium incomes under £1,000 had to make sacrifices which entailed loss of health and of physical efficiency; their wives had to struggle against hardships which amounted almost to a condition of poverty, and their children could only be given an inferior education, where they were given any at all. There was no private firm in India that had not compensated its servants for the loss on the rupee in some form or other, and were he an employer in India he should be ashamed to treat his employes as the Government of India had too long treated theirs. The discontent among the European servants in India would, if continued, lead to inefficiency, and as a consequence the administration of India must suffer. Those who knew India were well aware how easily a little slackness, or neglect, or carelessness in the Public Works Department, the Revenue Department or the Forrest Department might lead to the loss of millions of rupees to the Government, and for that reason it would be wise to grant the small sum that would bring back the Civil servants to a state of content. The time had come when the pay in India was no longer a temptation to enter the service, and the result would soon be seen in a crowded pension list and an increase of home charges. In a memorandum which had been recently presented to the Viceroy, Lord Roberts had stated that he had great reason to apprehend that the present condition of affairs, if it continued, would very seriously affect the welfare of the army in regard to its officers. In fact, the Indian Government itself had admitted the evil. The Viceroy admitted to a deputation the other day the great extent of the distress caused, and Lord Wenlock had spoken to the same effect. It was easy to say that men went into the service with a certain risk, but no man had ever anticipated in entering it that the rate of exchange would fall from 2s. to 1s. 2½d. (Hear, hear.) Here, then, was a clear case of substantial injury and a case for equitable compensation—an evident necessity that something ought to be done to save a great service from grave injustice and discontent. (Hear, hear.) He saw by the Indian *Gazette*, received by the last mail, that it had been resolved that the furlough pay, or absentee allowance should be made at the rate of 1s. 4½d. per rupee, and this fact was an admission that it was necessary to do something in the matter. It had been stated that they should wait for the report of the Herschell Commission, before taking action; but the Herschell Commission had nothing whatever to do with the solution of the difficulty. The Civil servants felt they could wait no longer, and in their despair they appealed to the House for some relief. Many suggestions had been made as to the remedy best calculated to deal with the difficulty. He would ask the Government to grant a Select Committee to consider the matter and he undertook, if such a Committee was granted, to prove before it every word and fact he had stated and circulated on the question. Upon the amount of the furlough allowance depended the power of the Civil servants in India to come home to this country on furlough, which was absolutely necessary for the health of nine out of ten of them, and all they asked for now was that they should be paid at a fixed rate of exchange of 1s. 9d., and that one-half of their salaries, with a fixed limit of £600 a year, should be allowed to be remitted home at the same rate of exchange. His hon. friend, the member for Finsbury, intended to move an amendment to the effect that if any fixed rate of exchange should be determined upon by that House or by the Secretary of State for India, the difference between such rate and the market rate should not become a burden upon the Indian taxpayer. It would be better if his hon. friend associated himself with some of the best opinion in India on this matter. India was not so poor a country as his hon. friend would lead the House to suppose. During the last thirty years her resources had increased 337,000,000 sterling, or at the rate of 11,250,000 a year; her trade had increased at the rate of 22·25 per cent., and her cultivated area had increased more than 100 per cent. The ryot class enjoyed a considerable share in the profits of agriculture, and the wages of the building class and of domestic servants had risen. He asked in the interests no less of England than of India, that the Houses would by a Select Committee inquire into the circumstances he had imperfectly set forth, and recommend such measures as should save one of the finest and most noble services of the world from suffering and degradation. (Cheers.) He concluded by moving the motion which stood in his name.

Mr. Carson, in seconding the motion, stated that as member for the University of Dublin he had had many letters and communications from his constituents serving in different services in India asking him to warn University students not to be led into joining these services on the representations set before them by the British Government. That fact raised consideration of very serious import, and he earnestly hoped the hon. gentleman who so worthily represented the Indian Government in this House would accede to the motion.

Mr. Naoroji proposed as an amendment: "That if any fixed rate of exchange be determined upon by this House, or by the Secretary of State for India, to be allowed to the civil and military services of the Indian Government, the difference between such rate of exchange and the actual market rate of exchange shall not become an additional burden on the Indian taxpayers." He said the mover and seconder of the resolution had not a word of sympathy for the unfortunate natives of India who were suffering under the hardest of all yokes—that of the stranger. ("No.") The people Of India were the poorest in the world, and under the yoke of the stranger they had no future and no hope. ("No.") Hon. members who cried "No." had never been placed in the unfortunate position of the people of India. Years ago the Parliament of this country determined that the policy of British rule in India should be one of justice, righteousness, and benevolence; but that determination had never been carried into effect. After 100 years of British rule, India was at the present time a poorer country than she had never been. ("No.") The highest authorities told them that India was the poorest country in the world. Never had there been spent a single shilling from the English Exchequer in India ("Oh, oh.") It was utterly out of the question that any country could stand such a strain as India was subjected to. The people, who had but scanty means of subsistence, had to pay hundreds of millions of rupees under the yoke of the stranger, and their burdens were added to by the fall in exchange. During the last twenty years 650,000,000 of rupees had been lost to the taxpayer through the fall in exchange, and before many years were over it would be 1,000,000,000. If Englishmen had the heart to impose still heavier burdens on men who were already crushed to powder he could say nothing more. (Hear, hear.) He left the matter in their hands and asked them to consider whether it was right and proper to do so. When he said there was not a single shilling spent from the English Exchequer in India he ought to have made one exception—namely, that on the occasion of the last Afghan war England contributed £5,000,000, or about one-quarter of the expenses put upon India by that iniquitous war. The poor tax-payer of India had no vote. (Hear, hear.) He was crushed. If the British Parliament thought they could go on adding to his burdens, all he could say was: Heaven help him. The proposed committee would be a farce. It would consist of Europeans, and there had never been such a committee on such a subject that acted with impartiality. It did not request a committee to prove that the poor officials suffered; but there were still greater sufferers—viz., the poor taxpayers, who were already crushed to death.

Mr. Schwann seconded the amendment.

Mr. G. Russell said he felt great regret that the interests of India and the India Office were not more adequately represented upon the present occasion, because the hon. member for Hull spoke on subjects such as this with an almost life-long experience. He must, however, confess that he hardly thought that the member for Dublin University spoke with quite the same experience as the hon. member for Hull. (Laughter. He had always understood that the best men from the University of Dublin passed to the profession of the law, but he was exceedingly glad to know that the services in India were named by the best men of the University. There was no disposition whatever to minimise this most serious question either at the India Office or in this House. Certainly the Indian Civil servants had a right to their sympathy, and it was amply forthcoming. Everybody would admit that this financial question, the question of the value of the rupee and the possible remedies for its depreciation, involved financial considerations of the most delicate and far reaching kind, and that the consequences of a rash or ill-consideration might be disastrous in a very wide area. The committee appointed to consider the currency question was a highly competent tribunal, which certainly could not be dismissed with a sneer, and he was not prepared to treat the deliberations of that committee, however far they might be prolonged, simply as grounds for sneers and jests. (Hear, hear.) He wished sincerely that it were possible that the members of that committee, burdened as they were with other work, could have proceeded more quickly to a decision; but they were the best judges as to the conduct of their own affairs, and during all the weeks and months that the committee had sat the most conscientious and constant care had been bestowed on this vast question of the currency, and the interests of the hon. member's client, as far as they were affected by the depreciation of the rupee, had not been lost sight of for a singe day. It had been said that a committee to inquire into the currency question was not exactly the right kind of committee to which a subject of this kind should be referred; and it was quite true that the questions were not identical; but certainly the question of depreciation of the rupee must enter largely into the deliberations of that committee; and no committee could proceed to a decision on the rupee question until they were possessed of the results of the inquiry conducted by the Currency Committee. His belief was that the most important elements in the question which the hon. member opposite had brought before the House were constantly present to the mind of the Currency Committee. What the views of the Currency Committee were he, of course, did not yet know. Until hon. members were in possession of the report of the Currency Committee, they would do well not to press another committee. If the report of the Currency Committee should prove unsatisfactory, then would be the time to proceed further. As the case stood, the Government were not able to ask the House of Commons to assent to the appointment of a committee which they believed to be superfluous, and which could not report with profitable results until the report of Currency Committee should have been published. With regard to the hon. member for Finsbury's intervention in the debate, he welcomed it, because the hon. member spoke with very unusual authority as the representative in this Parliament of his fellow citizens and our fellow subjects in India. (Opposition cries of "No," and "Hear, hear.") Well, there was such a thing as moral representation as well as political representation. The hon. member represented a constituency in London, and, as he had been born and brought up in India, he was qualified to speak on Indian questions with an authority which certainly did not belong to any other member. (

THE LIBERATOR SOCIETY FRAUDS.

In the Central Criminal Court, on Monday, March 31, before Mr. Justice Hawkins, the trial of Henry Granville Wright, 50, a solicitor, and George Newman, a contractor, for obtaining by false pretences and fraud large sums of money from the Liberator Permanent Building and Investment Society, was concluded. This case was the third and last of the series of trials of indictments in connexion with frauds on the Liberator and associated companies, the hearings of which had been in progress since Friday, the 17th inst. In the first case the prisoner Wright and James William Hobbs, builder, formerly Mayor of Croydon, were convicted of forgery, and in the second Hobbs was tried for and found guilty of stealing a sum of £2,500 in respect of a fictitious debt which he had caused to be inserted in the liabilities of his firm before its conversion into a limited company.

Mr. Justice Hawkins, in summing up the case, congratulated the jury on having arrived at the last stage of a very trying and prolonged investigation. The substance of the charges against the two prisoners was that they had been guilty of conspiracy and fraud, in respect of which the Liberator Society had been defrauded to the extent of many thousands of pounds. The case had excited a keen amount of interest among a large class of persons. It was not disputed that the failure of the Liberator Society had caused ruin to many homes, and no doubt public feeling had been extensively aroused in sympathy with those whose prospects in life had been wrecked and ruined, and who had lost their savings—sometimes the savings of a lifetime. There was no question also that a very angry feeling existed against those who were considered the authors of so much misery and ruin. Although the jury were well aware of this, he only mentioned it in order to guard them against allowing these circumstances in any way to prejudice their minds in conscientiously determining the guilt or innocence of the two prisoners on their trial for the grave charges on which they had been indicted. He would ask the jury to dismiss from their minds all sympathy for or against the prisoners and to determine their verdict simply on the facts of the case as they had been sworn in evidence before them. His Lordship then proceeded to comment at length and with considerable minuteness on the evidence referring to the intimates connexion of Wright with the Liberator, of which he was financial manager, and the business of Messrs. George Newman and Company (Limited), of which he was secretary. When the application came from Newman and Company to the Liberator Society that the latter should finance the company in acquiring the Albert-hall building land from the present holders, a Mr. Sarle was in possession of the agreement and all he was paid for it was £16,000. But it was represented to the Liberator Society that the price to be paid was £26,000. In connexion with that there was a remarkable minute in the books of Newman and Company. The jury would remember that the prisoner Newman was practically the company, as he held, with a few exceptions—some 32 shares in all—the whole of the shares. By that minute the company agreed to purchase the lease of the Albert-hall land from George Newman for £26,000. It would be for the jury to place their own construction upon the transaction.

Mr. Wills, Q. C., remarked that, being a prisoner, Newman was unable to give his explanation of the matter. His mouth was closed.

Mr. Justice Hawkins regretted the interruption, because it obliged him to say that, although Newman himself could not go into the witness-box and give evidence and be cross-examined, there were several members of his family—all directors of Newman and Company—who could have been called and given an explanation. But Newman's mouth was not closed, as stated. When before the magistrate he could have given any explantion he chose. The learned Judge then referred to a requisition for £8,000 in respect of the property which Newman had admitted had been divided between him and Wright in the proportions of £3,000 and £5,000. The law did not prevent a man making a profit out of a bargain, but the whole truth must be told. If, however, a man got £100 from another on the representation that it was to be paid to a third party, who only received £25 of it, it was difficult to resist the conclusion that a fraud had been committed upon the person advancing the money. His Lordship next referred to a cheque for £2,500 received from the Liberator Company by Newman and Company, endorsed by the prisoner Newman, and then paid into Wright's account at the London and General Bank. It was said that that was to pay a debt due to the bank by Wright in consequence of a loan made in his name, but really advanced to J. S. Balfour, not having been repaid. He (the Judge) said nothing about J. S. Balfour, as he did not wish in any way to prejudice proceedings which might come hereafter. The Liberator Society, no doubt, honestly advanced the money for development of the building operations, but not to pay Wright's or Balfour's debts. After referring in detail to the evidence, he said the facts were entirely for the jury to deal with, and it was for them—guided by their consciences—to say whether the prisoners were guilty or not.

The jury, after an absence from Court of about 12 minutes, returned with a verdict of *Guilty* against both Wright and Newman.

Hobbs was then placed in the dock with them to receive sentence.

Mr. Mathews, addressing the Court, said that out of the 23 counts in the indictments against the prisoners in respect of which the grand jury had returned true bills 16 had been tried. The remaining seven included four separate charges of obtaining money—in one case, £20,000 from the Liberator Society in respect of the Whitehall-court estate, and in another £5,000 in regard to the Norbury-hall property at Streatham, where Hobbs resided. The prosecution did not propose to go into them, but would be content to allow them to remain on the files of the Court. He thought the Court should be put in possession of certain information which he had with regard to the prisoners. Down to 1880 Newman was a small jobbing carpenter at Croydon. In May, 1882, he had, as it turned out, the misfortune to be taken up by J. S. Balfour, and from that moment he seemed to have suddenly acceded to very considerable prosperity, so much so that in 1886 he was able to convert his busines into a limited liability company, and that company was used as a sieve through which money passed from the Liberator Society into the hands of Wright and himself. He took a handsome residence at Croydon, upon which large sums of money were spent, and in connexion with that there was a significant minute in the books of Newman and Company. Newman was chairman, and he reported that the company had done considerable work during the previous half-year at North-end-lodge, where he resided, and it was resolved that as those alterations were necessary for the chairman to maintain his social position, and in consideration of the many operations conducted by him for the company, it was not unreasonable that that expenditure should be charged to the company, which was accordingly done. In October, 1890, the directors voted themselves salaries—George Newman £500 and a certain percentage, William Newman £300, Daniel and J. H. Newman £200 each, and George Newman, jun., who was secretary, £125. As to Hobbs, he was elected town councillor of Croydon in 1883, and mayor in 1888 and 1889, succeeding J. S. Balfour in that office. He, too, appeared to have got rich very quickly. Down to 1880 he did not seem to have been in very fortunate circumstances, but in 1885 he turned his business into a limited liability company. At the time, if the truth had been stated, the business was insolvent to the extent of £25,000. The company was financed by the Liberator, and the debt went rolling on until it now exceeded two millions sterling. Both Hobbs and Newman lived in great style, and in Hobb's case he had given much in charity, and had supported the chapel which he attended most munificently for ten years. Both these prisoners had their mansions, their greenhouses, their music-rooms, but every one of these extravagances was charged to and paid for by the Liberator by means of false returns and fictitious wage-sheets. As to Wright, who was a solicitor, he was the trusted adviser of the Liberator Society, the London and General Bank, the Lands Allotment Company, and other kindred societies, all of which had come to grief and ruin. He also had his town and country houses, and his hunters and carriages. Both as to Hobbs and Wright their positions were not only kept up with great splendour, but with much ostentatious charity and parade of religion. The Liberator Society, with huge liabilities of over 3½ millions sterling, was only expected to realize £500,000, and all the other companies of the Balfour group, so called, had enormous deficiencies. The ruin inflicted on depositors and shareholders had been widespread. Some of the charges which had not been gone into were as bad as those which had been investigated.

Mr. Kemp, Q.C., who appeared for Hobbs, said he had no remark to make either as to the evidence or the verdicts, but he appealed to the Court to disregard entirely the statement—more or less extravagant and sensational—which had been made by counsel for the Crown. The prisoner Hobbs had by industry and ability obtained for himself a considerable position when he fell under the baneful influence of J. S. Balfour. He himself desired to say as little as possible about J. S. Balfour, but he regretted that, while he, his dupes, suffered, he was permitted to escape from the country and had not been brought to justice. He asked his Lordship, having regard to the fact that Hobbs and his family had been absolutely and irretrievably ruined, to deal as leniently with him as possible in the circumstances.

Sir Edward Clarke, Q. C., representing Wright, said he, too, did not wish to say anything to minimize the effect of the adverse verdict against him, but he should have distinctly challenged an inquiry as to his guilt on the other charges. In regard to the alleged forgeries there was no attempt to imitate the singatures of the firms whose names were used, and it was undeniable that Hobbs really owed Wright between £3,000 and £4,000 at the time of the transactions, of which he had a right to demand repayment. Wright's ruin, as a practising solicitor and in every other way, was as complete and irremediable as his worst enemy could desire, and would not be increased by a sentence of undue severity.

Mr. William, Q. C., on behalf of Newman, denied that he commenced life as a jobbing carpenter or artisan. He was apprenticed to a surveyor and rose to be a fellow of his society. He begged the Court not to heed the statements of Mr. Mathews.

The prisoners were asked if they had anything to say before sentence was passed.

Hobbs said he never had a shilling wrongfully out of the Whitehall Court estate, and he was absolutely free from any taint of forgery. When he gave the bills he honestly intended to meet them, and he never saw them after he accepted them.

Mr. Justice Hawkins, in passing sentence, said the prisoners had been convicted, after a most careful inquiry, of very serious crimes. It was his duty to pass sentence only in respect of the charges proved against them, and he did not apprehend that Mr. Mathews, in making the statement he had, had any intention of influencing his mind one way or the other. He himself had listened attentively to everything which had been urged on their behalf. The offences were of a very grievous character. Wright occupied a most responsible position and one of great trust, and every confidence was reposed in him by the directors of the society. He received a large salary in order that he might protect the interest of the shareholders, but, owing to his proceedings, hundreds of thousands of pounds had been lost by the wretched members of the society. To secure repayment of a debt he deserted his trust and resorted to forgery and fraud. He, as a solicitor, must have known the nature of the offence of forgery and the serious light in which it was regarded by the law, for it was punishable with penal servitude for life. The fraud perpetrated was one of great magnitude, and deserved severe punishment. He saw little difference, if any, in the case of Hobbs. He was being financed by the Liberator Society, and he owed gratitude to them. He must have known that, by his dishonesty, he was robbing the shareholders of all their little savings. He was told that the prisoners had homes and families who would be ruined by their conviction and brought from affluence to beggary; but had it ever occurred to them to think of the many hundreds and thousands of little homes which they had been the cause of rendering desolate and wretched? Had they ever thought of those poor people whose sad losses had left them beggars in their old age, and who were now absolutely ruined by the loss of all the little treasure which they had put by for their declining years? He felt no sympathy for the prisoners, and if he remembered the misery into which they had plunged their own families, he could not lose sight of the baseness and cruelty of their conduct, which had brought ruin to so many. He found no traces of mitigating circumstances. The prisoners' course had been one of deliberate, continuous, and systematic fraud. They cared not how they robbed the publics long as they obtained what they wanted. He sentenced Hobbs and Wright each to 12 years' penal servitude for the forgeries, and five years' penal servitude for the other offences, the two sentences to run concurrently, and Newman to five years' penal servitude.

The prisoners were then removed.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY QUESTION.

The *Daily Chronicle* says:—"In consideration of the application of the Indian Currency Association to the House of Commons, petitioning for the establishment of a gold standard in India and the immediate stoppage of the free coinage of silver in that country, the Indian Association had presented a counter petition in opposition to that project. The purport of this petition is that no measure may be adopted by the Home Government which will throw additional burdens on the people of India, and the association pray that the Government will not introduce any change in the present currency system of India without taking into consideration the interests of the people of that country. The association contend that if the Government of India stops free coinage of silver it is only too probable, looking at the failure of the Government of the United States with all its enormous annual purchases of the metal to raise its price, that silver will depreciate still further in relation to commodities. They also maintain that, while the immediate result of the stoppage of free coinage would be a certain disturbance in the foreign commerce and internal transactions of the country, the ultimate issue must be a general fall in prices throughtout India. Thus, as the income of the bulk of the population of India—who are more or less dependent on the produce of land—will diminish, their contingent expenses will continue the same as before, and their debt, incurred in rupees of a different value, will become more burdensome, owing to the artificial appreciation of the rupee. As the imports of silver are reduced, the rates of interest and discount must rise, and will thus throw additional difficulties in the way of Indian trade, and interfere with the prosperity of the masses. The chief cause of the agitation which has been raised, the association affirms, is due to the fact that the Indian Government suffers at present enormous losses in its remittances to the Secretary of State. But as it is almost certain that the receipts of that Government would be seriously affected by the adoption of a gold standard and the limitation of the silver coinage, the association think it would find the last state worse than the first. They maintain that the only persons who would gain by the proposed alteration will be the Anglo-Indian official serving in or connected with India and the creditors of India, the majority of whom are foreigners, who hold the promissory notes of the Indian Government issued in rupees, while to the natives a further ultimate fall in the level of wages prevailing would undoubtedly ensue."

BEHRING SEA ARBITRATION COURT.

At the opening sitting of the Behring Sea Arbitration, in Paris, on March 24, Lord Hannen proposed that Baron de Courcel, the French Arbitrator, should act as president, and the proposal was unanimously adopted. Baron de Courcel, in his inaugural address, spoke of the selection of Paris as the place of meeting as an honour to France, and warmly commended the principal of arbitration as a means of settling international differences. M. Imbert, French Minister Plenipotentiary, was appointed secretary of the Court. The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* thus summarises the broad contentions of the respective Governments:—(1) The United States claim dominion and right to legislative against foreigners in two-thirds of that part of the waters of the Pacific Ocean called the Behring Seas. (2) They claim a right of property in wild animal which resort for a certain season of the year only to their territory, derive no sustenance therefrom, and during the greater part of the year live many hundred miles away form that territory in the ocean. (3) They claim the right to protect that alleged right of property by search, seizure, and condemnation of the ships of other nation. (4) Failing the establishment of the right of property, they claim a right to protect the fur seals in the ocean and to apply in assertion of that right the like sanctions of search, seizure, and condemnation. (5) Failing these assertions of right they claim that rules shall be framed in the interests of the United States alone which shall exclude other nations from the pursuit of fur seals. On the other hand, her Majesty's Government claim (1) Freedom of the seas for the benefit of all the world. (2) That rights of property and rights in relation to property be confined within the limits consecrated by practice and founded on general expediency in the interest of mankind. (3) That apart from agreement no nation has the right to seize the vessels of another nation on the high seas in the time of peace for offence against property, excepting piracy. (4) That any regulations to be established should have just and equitable regard to all the interests affected.

The news that the Sultan of Johore is slowly travelling towards England will give pleasure to the many circles in which, says the *St. James's Gazette*, that amiable Prince moved during his last visit to our country. "The Sultan is a man of varied tastes, and was evidently bent, when he first came to London, on becoming acquainted with all classes of society; and he could combine in the same evening a dinner at the Prime Minister's with a Bohemian supper with comfort to himself and satisfaction to his hosts. Although with the exception of a magnificent diamond aigrette in his cap, the Sultan of Johore seldom were any jewels, he was notoriously generous in his gifts, and when he quitted London he left behind him any number of brooches, lockets, and bracelets among the ladies at whose houses he had visited or whom he had met."

INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

A DIVIDEND is recommended at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, tax free, carrying forward £15,855.

DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).

The report for the half-year ended Dec. 31 states that the net profit realised, after making provision for current losses, amounted to £5,928, which, added to the balance brought forward, gives a total at credit of profit account of £7,321. The directors propose a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, tax free, payable on April 17; £1,000 being credited to the doubtful debt account; and £1,257 carried forward.

AGRA BANK.

The annual general meeting was held on March 27, at the Cannon-street Hotel. Mr. E. E. Morgan (chairman), in moving the adoption of the report, said they had suffered in consequence of the failure of the Oriental Bank, which caused rumours to get about that the Agra Bank was not in a sound position. He need hardly say that there was not the slightest shadow of foundation for such an idea. However, this condition of things had necessitated their holding a large sum of money in hand in order to meet any claims that might arise, and consequently they could not devote their funds to making profits. Compared with last year the deposits had run down by about a million and a quarter. But the bank had paid this with prefect ease, and it was now in a perfectly sound position. Having recently visted Calcutta and Bombay, he could testify that the position of the bank was as good as it ever was. The net poofits of the year as set forth in the accounts were £22,678. The accounts, however, made the position look a good deal worse than it actually was. On the debit side of the profit and loss account, for example, was the entry, "Provision for loss on sterling reserves abroad, by reason of depreciation of silver during the year £17,887," but of that sum only £3,000 was ascertained loss, the balance being not actual but merely contingent loss. If exchange turned round the provision would not be required. Be that as it might, the directors had a perfect right to pay dividend out of reserve if they choose, and, having considered the matter, looking to the fact that the shares were held for the most part by people who looked upon them as a permanent investment, they thought it wise, carrying £20,000 from the reserve fund to the profit and loss account, to recommend a further dividend at the rate of 1½ per cent., making 3 per cent. for the year.—Sir George Chesney, M. P., in seconding the motion, justified the policy of the directors in dealing with the anxious events of the year—namely, putting out of sight for the time all questions of making profits in order to make the bank absolutely safe.—Mr. Chapman called attention to the fact that £68,000 was charged for "management, &c., and income-tax," and asked how much of that sum went to the management at home. He also submitted that it was a serious matter to have the reserve fund gradually dwindling to a small sum like £50,000.—Mr. Commons said in 1883 this fund was £210,000, while three years ago or so it was £130,000. In 1882, when a dividend of 5½ per cent. was paid, the management cost £63,200, whereas now, with only 3 per cent. dividend, this item was increased by upwards of £5,000. The directors of this Board served on thirty-two or thirty-four different Boards and had private business. Could they give proper attention to the affairs of this one?—The Chairman, in reply, mentioned that the charges in respect of management had been reduced by £2,200, and further reductions were in course of being carried out.—Mr. Seeley moved, and Mr. Lyon seconded, an amendment to the effect that no dividend should be declared on this occasion, but that the net profit realised should be added to the reserve fund.—This amendment appeared to meet with considerable favour, but on an appeal by Mr. Nicholson, one of the directors, it was withdrawn, and the report and dividend recommended were agreed to. Subsequently opposition arose to the re-election as a director of Mr. W. L. Alexander, who, with Mr. J. A. Crawford, retired by rotation. On a show of hands in each case, the chairman ruled that both those gentlemen were elected. Mr. Dryland and other shareholders strongly urged that the ordinary general meeting of the shareholders should be held half-yearly, instead of yearly, and a requisition in this sense, signed by twenty shareholders present, was delivered to the directors.

OOREGUM GOLD MINES.

The ordinary general meeting was held at the Cannon-street Hotel, on March 28.—Mr. Malcolm Low (Chairman), in moving the adotion of the report, referred to the fact that they had fortunately not had to suffer, as they had anticipated, from the scourge of the cholera. The profit for the year had amounted to £115,741, or an increase of £60,352. In April last a dividend was paid of 2s. 6d. per share, on both the Ordinary and Preference Shares, amounting to £33,125, being the balance dividend on account of profit made during the year 1891. Subsequently two dividends were paid on account of profits made in the year 1892 of 2s. 6d. per share on the Ordinary Shares and 4s. 6d. per share on the Preference Shares in October, and 2s. per share on both Ordinary and Preference Shares in December last amounting together to £71,355. There now remained to the credit of the profit and loss account the sum of £40,293. This would admit of a balance dividend for the year 1892 of 3s. per share on both Ordinary and Preference Shares, which would absorb £39,750, leaving a balance to be carried forward of £543. The directors would, therefore, at the forthcoming general meeting, recommend the payment of such a dividend on the 14th of April next to shareholders on the books of the company on the 3rd of April. The dividends for 1892 would thus be equal to 37½ per cent. on the Ordinary Shares, and 47½ per cent. on the Preference Shares.—The report was adopted.

MYSORE GOLD MINING (LIMITED).

The ordinary general meeting was held, on March 28, at the City Terminus Hotel. Sir C. Tenant (chairman), in moving the adoption of the report, stated that the past year's work on the mine had been conducted on an extended scale, and the development of the property had been prosecuted in a vigorous and satisfactory manner. They had, however, been seriously impeded for the want of water, the season having been an abnormally dry one. They were constructing a tank with a capacity of 4½ million gallons. They had also had to contend with the falling off in the grade of ore put through the mills, which they looked upon as temporary. The discovery recently made in the bottom of Rowse's shaft, in the opinion of their managers, had very materially enhanced the value of the property, and, indeed, the properties of all the companies working on the Colar field. The returns from mills and tailings for January and February of this year had given an average of 6,138 oz., notwithstanding that February was a short month. If this rate of output was maintained the current year's results would far exceed any yet obtained by the company. The expenditure was a question which had their constant attention. They regretted that the dividends for the year had amounted to only 10s. per share, or 50 per cent., as against 13s., or 65 per cent., in the previous year. The reason for the decline was twofold—first, the falling off in the gold returns; and, secondly, having to charge a large amount of capital expenditure to revenue. The sum of £34,031 had been expended on capital account, £17,114 being for machinery, plant, and buildings, and the remainder on new works and developments. Towards this expenditure £17,000 had been charged against last year's profits, and the remainder would be spread over two years. The payments on capital account would, they had no doubt, be much lighter in future. The reserves of quartz laid open for stoping at December 31 last were estimated at 70,926 tons, which they regarded as very satisfactory. The Government of Mysore had in hand the construction of a branch railway from Colar Road to the mine. When opened this would be a great boon to the various companies working on the Colar Field, as a considerable saving in the carriage of materials of all kinds would be effected, and it was estimated that their company would benefit by at least £4,000 per annum. It was expected that the line would be completed by September. They had to report the retirement last September of Capt. John Gilbert on the completion of his term of engagement and the vacancy was filled by Mr. Stephen Vivian. Heregretted, however, to say that since the issue of the report they had received intelligence that this gentleman's health had given way, and that he had decided to return home. He was glad to say that they had been able to engage another superintendent—Mr. Richard Hancock—who was well known to their managers, Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, and who was in every way qualified for the position. He afterwards read a telegram received from the mine that morning, which stated that everything was going on satisfactorily, that the returns for March were estimated at about 6,200oz. of gold, and that there was an ample supply of water.—Capt. W. Bell McTaggart seconded the motion.—Mr. John Taylor afterwards gave a detailed account of the workings, and stated that the present condition of the property was thoroughly sound, while their prospects were extremely satisfactory.—The motion was adopted.

NUNDYDROOG GOLD MINING (LIMITED).

The thirteenth ordinary general meeting was held at the Cannon-street Hotel, on March 29. Capt. W. Bell McTaggart (chairman) said the history of the company during the past year was of the most encouraging character. There had been an increase in the year 1892 of 6,421 tons of quartz crushed, and in the gold obtained of 6,017oz. 7dwt. The value of the gold was £89,070 8s. 6d., showing an increase of £28,564, although there was a slight decrease in the value of the quartz per ton. The dividend, however, had not increased in the same satisfactory ratio. In 1891 it was 35 per cent. while for the year under review it was only 28½ per cent. A quotation might possibly be obtained for the other portion of the capital, but as this would "earmark" the 19,000 shares referred to the board had considered it undesirable to make the application until there was a reasonable prospect of the complete capital being quoted. The only way in which this could be done was by reconstructing the company, for then all liability on any portion of the capital of the old company would disappear.—The report was adopted.—At an extraordinary meeting then held, resolutions were passed winding up the company voluntarily for the purpose of reconstruction.

CHAMPION REEF GOLD MINING OF INDIA (LIMITED).

The secretary announces that the board have made arrangements with the company's bankers, which will enable the whole of the debenture debt to be paid off on July 1 next, and notice has been given accordingly to the debenture-holders. By this arrangement the amount of interest payable by the company will be reduced from £4,485 to £2,000—a saving of £2,485 per annum.

AN INTERVIEW WITH PROFESSOR VIRCHOW.

The University of Cambridge has just conferred an honorary degree upon the greatest among the German scientists of the day, Professor Rudolf Virchow, who for nearly half a century, has rendered services of the most important kind to almost every branch of medical science. Before leaving London, Professor Virchow kindly consented to receive a representative of the "Westminster Budget," who gives the following account of the interview:—

On politics the leader of the advanced Liberals was silent, and only remarked *en passant*, with a quiet smile, that for his part he had a notion that the country might want the large sums of money—which would be required were the proposed Army Bill to be passed—for other purposes. "But then," he added, thoughtfully, "the country has shown more than once before that when it is called upon to make a special exertion and furnish large sums of money, it can rise to the occasion."

With these few remarks, we left politics for that branch of science which Professor Virchow has so often used with the greatest success in his work—to wit, vivisection.

"It is strange," he began, in the calm and pleasant manner which never leaves him even when he gets deeply absorbed in his subject; "it is very strange that just in this country, to which we owe the origin on which is based the whole of modern medical science, there should be such an unreasonable outcry against experimental research. It was Harvey, in the sixteenth century, and John Hunter, in the eighteenth, who got rid of the nousense preached and practised by the medicoes of old. It was they who, by their experiments on living animals, originated modern science, and if it were not for them and the like of them we might be going on to this day without any correct knowledge of the human organism.

"The fact is—and, mind you, this is not a matter of opinion, but a plain fact—that those who look upon vivisection from what they call the humanitarian point of view have no idea of medical science. It is ignorance, and nothing else, which causes this outcry. What are you to do in the case of many of the nerve and spinal and brain diseases where research after death must remain fruitless? You cannot take a human being and experiment on him before life is extinct. Therefore, since it is impossible to get at the facts in any other way, it is living animals alone which can help you to get at them.

"Take, for instance, the terrible disease known as tetanus, or, in popular language, lockjaw. There is a great deal of it, in some places more than in others, as in the Antilles, where it is very frequent. You tread a piece of glass or a thorn into your foot, or you get a slight wound in another part of your body. Instead of healing, as you expected it to do, in a very few days, it gets worse. Presently you get a feeling of your legs and limbs stiffening; it goes higher and higher, your lower jaw stiffens and becomes immovable, and the end is what we in Germany call 'Starrkrampf.' Not so very many years ago tetanus ended almost invariably in death, and when the dead body was dissected there was no trace to be found of the causes that had led to death. But, some years ago, it was discovered that Starrkrampf is the result of micro-organisms going through the wound into the blood. Investigators experimented with these bacteria, grew them, inoculated animals with them, and found that these animals died of the same disease. But, on the other hand, when they took some of the blood of these same animals after they had been inoculated, and inoculated other animals with it these animals were proof against the disease. The inoculated fluid acted as a prophylactic. How far this discovery can be used is not yet known, but it is hoped that through it we shall be able to cure tetanus. And this is only one instance out of an innumerable multitude. There are a great many diseases the details of which have never yet been discovered, and it is only by experimental research, as I said before, that we can hope to make discoveries.

"No, no; the outcry of those ladies who are so fond of their cats and dogs that they are blinded to the use and the necessity of anything which can hurt these creatures, is nothing but the result of ignorance. For what is vivisection? It is not an inhuman and cruel rivelling at the sight of pain and suffering. Far from it. If we could make discoveries by which the whole human race could profit without inflicting pain on a dog or a rabbit, surely we would prefer it. But it cannot be done. There are cases where Nature reveals her working. I have, for instance, had several cases come under my own experience where through a chest-wound, the human heart was laid quite bare, so that you could see its working. Such cases, however, are the exception, and they are not frequent enough for any doctrine to be formed. Hence, our only means of watching the working of the human organism is to experiment on living animals. It is a popular idea that in so doing terrible suffering is inflicted upon an animal. I do not for a moment suggest that vivisection does not cause pain and suffering, but this is quite true, that we endeavour always to minimise the suffering in every possible way.

"Again, vivisection does not always mean the infliction of deadly wounds. Sometimes it only means a wound like that which any human being might inflict on himself by accident without even deigning to call it a wound, as when you have cut your finger while sharpening a pencil or cutting bread. We may inoculate an animal with a micro-organism in order to watch the effect on, say, the brain or the heart; the wound in this case is the tiniest cut in the neck or another part of the body. The animal hardly feels it. Of course the animal may sicken or die from the results of this inoculation; but surely, if you weigh this against the benefits to human sufferers resulting from the experiments, it is more than ignorant to protest against vivisection.

"Of course I know there may be individual cases where animals have been tortured on the plea that it was done in the interest of medical science. But then, I ask, is there any community, any class of human beings, which does not include some individuals who are cruel and heartless?

"I was quite surprised to find, on coming to England, to the country which has not only gone hand-in-hand with Germany for the last three centuries in furthering medical science, but where, indeed, experimental research had its origin, that a veritable storm is still raging against vivisection. I myself was first led to devote myself to such researches by the writings of John Hunter, and it seems quite incredible to me that in our age of advance and enlightenment it should be possible for such a cry to be raised. Moreover, just in this country, I know, the law has safeguarded the interests of the animals by such stringent regulations, that the fear of abuses is in no way justified."

Half a dozen important engagements awaited the famous German scientist and politician, who was too good-natured to cut short the interview, though he had only granted it as an exceptional and special favour. But even an interviewer has a conscience; hence I rose, with only one more question on my mind:—

"Herr Geheimrath" (the scientist, though he speaks English fluently, prefers German, and it is certainly a treat to listen to such pure choice German as his), "Herr Geheimrath, now tell me, before I go, do you give yourself a little more rest since you have passed the boundary of three score years and ten, or is it still laboratory, lectures, hospitals, politics, the drainage of Berlin, &c., as is was twenty years ago?"

"Rest?" the white-haired king of science replied, with a smile. "Rest? Let me tell you this, that before I could get away to England for a fortnight, I had to sit up every night for a week till five in the morning. In the evening, when I come home from work, a big folio is regularly brought to me showing the exact state of the sanitary conditions in every irrigation farm around Berlin. Since it was I who re-organised the drainage of the German capital, I am responsible for its working and if anything went wrong the public might lose faith in me. Therefore, I go through it all, every night of the year. As for holidays—shall I tell you what my holidays are? Lately my friend Professor Schweinfurth has brought me a hundred skulls from Abyssinia, for anthropological studies. These studies are my holidays. They may result in nothing, but they are interesting, and they may be valuable. No, work does not decrease, it increases, as one gets older, and my time is more occupied at present than it has ever been."

THE HOME RULE BILL.

Resolutions against the Home Rule Bill continue to be passed in great numbers, and reports of enthusiastic meetings come from all parts of the kingdom. Mr. Balfour was to address a mass meeting in the Ulster Hall, on Tuesday, April 3. Preparations were made to give Mr. Balfour an enthusiastic reception at the Leinster Hall on his return from his visit to Bel fast. Lord Salisbury will visit Belfast at Whitsuntide. The Belfast correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says:—

I have heard much threatening on the part of the fiercer Nationalists that "Bloody Balfour" will not be allowed to leave the country without their showing him their feeling. Any manifestation on their part will be ill-advised at this juncture, and the priests, no doubt, will try to exercise a wise control over the unruly spirits. Neither Ulster nor Belfast are in a fit temper to stand provocation or interference with their guest or their demonstration, and a little spark may kindle a mighty fire. Still, the clergy have kept their flocks on the whole under such excellent control that I trust peace and good order may prevail.

The *Telegraph's* special correspondent in Ireland telegraphs that he has witnessed the drill with arms of an Ulster "Loyal Club." This body meets three times a week, and it is intended shortly to muster in the open.

Major-General Sir H. Havelock Allan, speaking at an anti-Home Rule meeting at West Hartlepool, on March 24, said that he believed British soldiers would obey orders if called upon to fire upon the Loyalists of Ulster; but there were many officers who, rather than act in a manner repugnant to their conscience, would throw up their commissions and retire into private life. The soldiers would obey the call of duty; but the first drop of Ulster blood that was shed would be the death-knell of Home Rule, and not only of Home Rule, but of the Government that was responsible for it.

The Belfast Chamber of Commerce has sent over to the Liberal Unionist Associations in England for distribution twenty thousand copies of a special report presented by the Council of the Chamber on the probable effect of Home Rule on the trade of Belfast. The report points out that Belfast contributes to the Imperial revenues a total of nearly £3,300,000, or nearly £1,000,000 more than the Prime Minister's estimate of Ireland's share in the Imperial expenditure. The report dwells on the disastrous effects which would follow the establishment of Home Rule, and declares that the situation would be amply met by some expeditious method of dealing with the land question, combined with a form of local government similar to that given to England and Scotland, and with a system of private bill legislation.

Mr. Bryce, addressing the Home Rule Union, on March 25, spoke with confidence of the Government securing a solid vote on the Second Reading of the Home Rule Bill within three weeks' time, and said the form which Home Rule would take would then be only a matter of detail. He condemned the tactics of their opponents in the House of Commons, and likened the "violent and angry appeal" which came from Ireland to the movements of a stage army, but admitted that in some sections of the Irish population there were apprehensions, which he attributed to ignorance of the provisions of the bill.

The representative meeting in London of Churchmen to protest against the Suspensory Bill for Wales has been fixed for May 16.

A deputation from the Belfast Chamber of Commerce and other bodies, on March 28, waited on the Prime Minister, and pointed out to him the serious injury which the Home Rule Bill had inflicted on the commercial interests of Ireland. One speaker mentioned that since the introduction of the measure the banks had lost in stocks £938,000, and the railways more than £1,000,000. Mr. Gladstone addmitted, in reply, that the majority of the propertied classes in Ireland were strongly opposed to his policy. He expressed his sympathy with the deputation in the position in which they found themselves, but he would not accept their statements that the majority of the people would have no interest in the prosperity of Ireland, and that there were in Ireland two parties filled with historical jealousy of one another. He also refused to admit that Ireland would be unable from the lack of resources, capital, and unity of race and interest to dispense with Imperial credit. A comparison could be fairly drawn between Canada and Ireland; and the period when Ireland was under an independent Parliament was one of prosperity and advancement. Finally, the Premier undertook to answer the objections urged to the pecuniary arrangements of the bill, and declared his conviction that the anticipation as to there being a chronic want of money in Ireland was quite unfounded. After the Irish Deputation had retired, Mr. Gladstone received a number of gentlemen—bankers, merchants, stockbrokers, and others—connected with the City of London. They were introduced by Sir R. Hanson, M. P., and Sir J. Lubbock, M. P. Mr. Lidderdale (the late Governor of the Bank of England), Sir T. Sutherland, M. P., and other gentlemen pointed out that nineteen-twentieths of those engaged in business in the City were opposed to the Home Rule scheme, and declared their belief that the feeling of unrest and insecurity already caused by its introduction would gradually extend and would make the working classes the greatest sufferers. Mr. Gladstone, in replying, again referred to the fact that the propertied classes were not in accord with what he called national sentiment. But he did not think that the opposition which, since 1868, the City had offered to his policy had in any way impeded the onward march of Liberal opinions.

Mr. Balfour, on March 28, received the same deputation from Belfast which had waited on Mr. Gladstone. He said it was an impressive sight to see the representatives of one of the greatest commercial cities in the world come there to declare their loathing of the Home Rule Bill. He expressed a hope that the feelings of indignation which had been aroused among the Loyalist population would be held in check, and desired them not to believe that this monstrous measure would ever be put upon the Statute-book till the day the Royal Assent was attached to it. He believed that day to be far distant, and promised that no efforts would be spared by himself and his friends to strengthen the bonds which united them to the Loyalists of Ireland.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—MARCH 31.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr H W W Reynolds, B C S
Mr W A Robinson, B
Mr W H Price, B
Mr E D M Hooper, M
Col T C Manderson, R E
Lt-Col J H Nevill, I S C
Maj A C Bruce, R E
Capt W Lambert, I S C
Lt G J C Hall, I S C
Lt J S Dallas, I S C
Lt F A D'O Goddard, 2nd Munster Fusiliers
Lt E J M Wood, I S C
Bde-Surg-Lieut-Colonel E A Birch, B

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr G Toynbee, B C S, till Feb 15, 1894
Mr J J McCann, B, 6 mos
Mr C M Davis, B, till Aug 31, 1893
Mr O V Yates, B, 3 mos
Mr C W P St. John, M, 1 mo
Mr W M Fletcher, Bo, 12 mos
Mr F C Jones, Bo, 1 year
Col F W Macmullen, I S C, 6 mos
Capt A W Monteith, I S C, 3 mos
Surj-Maj A R W Sedgfield, B, 6 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr A H C McCarthy, B
Capt H J Ryland, I S C

HER CONSCIENCE GAVE HER NO PEACE.

An incorruptible judge—the conscience—which reigns within us, never gives us a false or deceitful sentence as long as the heart is susceptible to a noble sentiment; the conscience not only puts us on our guard against the wrong, but makes us recognize and acknowledge that which is good.

"My conscience gives me no rest," writes Mrs. S. Solomon, of 45, Fellowes Street, Haggerston, England, November 17th, 1892,—"Until, for the benefit of humanity, I express my profound gratitude for the incomparable remedy, Warner's Safe Cure. Some five years ago I was taken with Congestion of the Liver, which seemed to be a result of frequent attacks of torpidity of the liver, which had extended over a period of several years. This congestion rendered me totally prostrate. I suffered from extreme nausea; a bitter taste in the mouth; severe pain under the right shoulder; dizziness, nervousness, frequent vomitting, distressing pains in the stomach, sleeplessness, and complete loss of appetite. Emaciation and extreme weakness resulted, and my disease was quickly diagnosed as Congestion of the Liver. Rapidly growing weaker, even under the best medical attendance I could obtain, after nine weeks I had determined to try Warner's Safe Cure, which had been so strongly recommended to me. The first few doses seemed to have a happy effect, and, although my recovery was necessarily slow, in about four weeks from commencing its use I was able to be about, and in eight or nine weeks I had completely recovered from that attack.

"My experience with the Safe Cure has been so highly favourable, and the results so gratifying, that it will be a pleasure for me to recommend it to anyone who may be suffering from the many ailments possible to follow a torpidity of the liver, and this is my reason for giving this unsolicited testimonial, in hopes that others may be influenced to try a medicine which to me has proven highly valuable." Obtainable of all Chemists and at the Bazaars, or of Howe, Balch & Co., 15, Hare Street, Calcutta, or Messrs. Kemp & Co., Limited, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN LOAN.

In the house of Lords on Friday, March 24, Sir H. Meysey-Thompson asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the three crores of rupees which the Indian Government proposed to raise by lo

A PRIVATE VIEW OF THE PANAMA CONVICTS.

It was well for the Panamists who were acquitted, writes the Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that Demange was employed by Proust. He put the case of the whole of the parliamentary men, save Baihaut, who confessed, in a nutshell. Not an iota of evidence more than what was thought insufficient by the Chamber of Indictments to justify them in finding a bill against Renault, Albert Grevy, and Rouvier. If they had been prosecuted the jury might have looked closer at the case against the others. But why make scapegoats? Besides, there was not a scrap of material evidence against them. After the trial I was taken by a barrister into the Cafe du Palais, where the jurors went to refresh themselves, and was introduced to a few of them. One of them, a house-painter, had a cousin in the domesticity of Baron Reinach, and the father-in-law of another lived at Montrogue, in the house where Amiel, of tragical memory, resided in the flat of which Mdlle. Rejane was, before he took it off her hands, the tenant, "and a noisy tenant she was," said the son-in law of her neighbour. These two members of the jury opined that they knew more than all the legal gentlemen engaged in the case of the worth of the Reinach list and press-copy letters. Reinanch, one of them remarked, was always planning misdeeds and crimes, and how to ward off penal consequences. If he had not fallen into the hands of Constans he would have poisoned somebodyelse than himself, and on his papers gone in for extenuating circumstances or at least acquittal.

The idea, however, that was uppermost in the minds of the jurors was that "the Reaction" had endeavoured to make out Charles de Lesseps a hero to the detriment of the Republic. He impressed the jurors as far too clever and hard-headed to have been entirely guided by sentiment, he being a married man, in following his father. Baibaut was thought to be a Lovelace and a disturber of the peace and honour of families to which he was admitted on an intimate footing. He was also a minister, and he took the initiative of proposing to sell his ministerial influence.

It was a solemn moment when the presiding judge—a little fat man, too gouty to walk up the steps of the Palais de Justice unless borne up by a pair of stalwart City Guards—said that the pleadings were closed, and asked the prisoners whether they individually had anything to add. Charles de Lesseps was cool and collected, and repeated again that filial love and duty had been his worst weakness. He flung a Parthian arrow in declaring that for his father's sake he had been moderate and reticent in furnishing his advocate with the means to defend him. Sans Leroy supplicated for mercy, and, sobbing and weeping, declarad himself a victim of evil fate and malevolence. He was the last to speak. The trial was then declared at an end and the jury retired, with, as it transpired in the Cafe du Palais, their heads full of Demange's speech, which was the closest of the many that were delivered by counsel. The Captain of the Guard at the Palais de Justice took me round to a door by which I could see into the prisoners' room—a large square, sad apartment, with no furniture but benches running all round, and a dismal stove. The wives of some of the prisoners were allowed in. Charles de Lesseps and Marius Fontane sat beside theirs. Mdme. Baihaut was with her two daughters in a corner, Baihaut taking no notice of them, but walking restlessly up and down and eyeing angrily De Lesseps and Fontane. I was glad to get back from the place of observation. What a place of torture that prosaic square room had been to hundreds and perhaps thousands! What anguish was silently suffered there in intervals between the withdrawal of juries to their room and the reading of the verdicts. In the court everyone was talking. Everyone looked gloomy and tired out. Of Baihaut's conviction there was no room for doubting. It was also certain that he had dragged down Blondin and Charles de Lesseps. Still many hoped, for friends of the latter were numerous, that Baihaut alone would be found guilty.

The jury returned, and the fat Chief Justice and his puisne brethren in red robes and gold-banded velvet caps returned. The Chief Justice was about the height of an ordinary London drawing-room mantelpiece, and as broad. His cheeks might best be described as fitches. He panted in walking, leaning, as he walked, on the arm of another judge, and was puffy, and a sad case of fatty degeneration. He was a fellow deputy of some of the prisoners when this Republic was young. The first question was, "Is Charles de Lesseps guilty of having corrupted Baihaut?" The "Yes" in answer to it called forth a deep drawn sign from the public. Was Baihaut guilty of having offered himself to be corrupted? Another "Yes." Was Blondin guilty of being an agent of corruption? "Yes." Then followed six "Noes." "Usher, introduce the acquitted," said the presiding judge. They returned guarded, and, knowing from their companions in woe being left behind that they were through their trial, they tripped joyously down the steps into the dock. Their liberation was ordered. Fontane then awoke to a sense of his friend De Lesseps's situation. He looked round, cried, "Ce pauvre." Charles sank down on the seat, and was convulsed with grief. He was also in a degree paralysed. The guards had to bear him down into the court. Next entered the convicts. Every nerve and muscle of De Lesseps was stiffened. He literally and materially kept a stiff lip. What, in words, unutterable depths of bitterness his never very pleasant face expressed! He had thrown off his gentlemanly air when he wanted to gain the jury, but resumed it at this terrible juncture. Baihaut's one consolation was having dragged down De Lesseps. His face showed it. He seemed to gloat over his misery and degradation. Blondin was utterly unmanned, but nobody minded him. All eyes were converged on De Lesseps. He listened with all his ears. He had not "corrupted by gifts and promises, but by gifts and presents."

The captain of the guard enabled me again to look into the gloomy square chamber. Charles de Lesseps's self-mastery was wonderful. He chatted with the counsel that poured in, expressing himself glad at Fontane having been acquitted, and tried to console his wife. She got into an hysterical state, and Doctor Floquet was summoned to treat her. The farewell half-an-hour later was most sad. Mdme. Baihaut and her daughter followed Baihaut up and down the room weeping, and he continued not to notice them. The whole Blondin family, save his wife, were with him. But he was too crushed to be aware of anything but his own misery. He wept, he sobbed, he writhed, he threw himself face downwards on the bench. Doctor Floquet was called on to attend to him also.

When the news of the acquittal got out, the artistic world hastened to kill the fatted calf in honour of Proust. Faure, Beraud, the Coquelins, Campo Casso, and scores of other painters, singers, actors, gathered to the house where he lives in the Boulevard Haussmann, to give him an ovation. They gathered round the street door and waited nearly an hour. But, as he went to dine quietly with a friend, they had to disperse without seeing him.

M. Godron was acquitted soon enough in time to go and gaze for the last time at the face of his wife's uncle, M. Jules Ferry, before the lid of the coffin was screwed down. He was also at the funeral, which Senator Beral and M. Rouvier attended.

INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS AS STATE CREDITORS.

"INDIAN ARMY" writes to the "Times," of March 30 apropos of the position of officers in the Indian army, and the depreciation of the rupee:—

Their incomes having been so greatly reduced, many officers are bringing out their whole families to India, as they cannot afford to remit to England, at the present ruinous rates, the funds necessary to maintain them at home. In India the boys cannot be educated up to competition standard, and it will have to be placed hereafter in subordinate positions—the girls will lose refinement for lack of healthy home associations, while the physique and morale of all must deteriorate. We are fully aware that in this matter the Government of India—on paper—appear to suffer as much as individuals. . . . . We realise that it would be folly to ask the Government, hampered as they are by this exchange difficulty, to increase our incomes proportionately to our loss. We serve in a country with a silver standard, and must stand and fall with its Government; but we also see the Government loyally, and at a great sacrifice, paying all their sterling liabilities—save ours—in their silver equivalent, and begin to more fully understand that hard saying, "to him that hath shall be given and from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he seemeth to have." All we ask, as payees, is to be treated as fairly as other State creditors. Either let us receive, as our predecessors did, a real and not a fictitious rupee equivalent of our "English pay of rank," or let us remit it to England at the rate assumed by Government in disbursing it to us.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 93 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BRIDE-PURCHASE.

MR. E. SIDNEY HARTLAND, writing in the "Asiatic Quarterly," says:—Bride-Purchase is a custom which has been, at some time or other, practised almost all over the world; and where we do not find it still in all its ancient force we frequently find the relics of it. As, in the progress of civilisation, the bonds of the family are drawn tighter, the power of the father over his children increases, and that of the more distant kinsfolk decreases. The substantial price in such cases is paid to the parent, and the other kinsmen are recognised only by a smaller, frequently a nominal, present. Lastly, the gifts on both sides are transformed into a dowry for the bride, and into wedding presents intended for the behoof of the happy couple. In various nations the application of the marriage gifts is found in all stages of transition, from the raddest bargain and sale up to the settlements so dear to English lawyers, and the useless toys which the resources of the newest outture enable us to bestow upon our friends on these interesting occasions, to assist their early efforts in housekeeping. The examples following are drawn, of course, from conditions of barbarism when purchase prevails, or when survivals of its former practice have not yet been all swept away. Incidentally we shall find evidence, even outside the contribution on the one hand, and the payment on the other, of the wide extent of kindred whose assent is necessary in early stages of civilisation.

Among the Osages a youth is not required to consult his parents in a love affair; but the consent of his elder brother, if he have one, or his uncle, is the first condition of proceeding in it. Having obtained this preliminary approval the rest of the family are informed of his intention. He then takes a number of horses and ties them in front of the maiden's wigwam. This is equivalent to a formal proposal; and the damsel's eldest brother, or uncle, is the first to be informed of it. If he approves the match he accepts the horses and distributes them among the members of the family. Osages are still, or were when the account was written on which this statement was founded, in the state of society where the husband enters the wife's family and becomes its head. The Omahas, another North American tribe, have passed into the stage where the wife goes to reside with her husband and his family. A woer is not obliged to give presents to others than the parents, but often does; and after marriage there is a custom now growing obsolete for the husband's kindred, to collect gifts which are sent by the wife's hand to her kindred, who are thereupon entertained by her father at a feast, and the gifts distributed. A year or so later presents are sometimes made in return. Among the Hidatsas a woocr has to show himself liberal in his presents among the bride's relations, though the gifts are generally returned in due course if he proves a kind husband. In order to win a Seminole maiden the suiter has to prove to her uncles and aunts that he is a good hunter. This is done by supplying them with a quantity of bear's oil and venison. It is they and the lady's brothers who have the disposal—always, however, with her own consent—of her haud; and the father has no voice in the matter. Among the Peguenches and Patagonians the bridegroom must satisfy the bride's kindred with his offerings—not always an easy task, especially where the number is considerable.

Turning to Africa, we find that the Kroomen of Liberia buy and sell their women; and the price of a girl is distributed between the relations of her father and those of her mother. On the opposite side of the continent, where, with Mohammedanism, a somewhat higher degree of civilisation has been reached, the payment for a Somali maiden forms her marriage portion. It is arranged, we are told in vague language by her relations—an expression including many besides the immediate parents. No doubt in more primitive times the persons who fixed the payment were the ones who received it. The customs of various Turania peoples point similarly to the need of obtaining the consent of the general body of the bride's kinsmen. A bridegroom of the Paharias of Rajmahal is required to present not only a turban and a rupee to his father-in-law and a piece of cloth and a rupee to his mother-in-law, but also to several of the nearest relations. Striking are the ceremonies performed by two of the northern branches of this widespread race. After the purchase-money has been agreed upon, but before it is paid, among the Kirghis the bridegroom is allowed to visit the bride. This is done by some tribes with great formality. The young man presents himself first to the oldest member of his bride's family, and asks permission to pitch his tent at the encampment. "This request being granted he distributes presents among the members of the family, and begs them to use their efforts in persuading the bride to pay him a visit in his tent. As success always crowns their efforts the bride makes her appearance in the tent, where the young couple are left alone. During this interview the marriage is consummated, though the union is not yet formally consecrated. They are now bound to each other, and neither can withdraw from the mutual obligation they have contracted without being exposed to the vengeance of the injured party." Further presents are given to the relatives on the formal celebration of the marriage after the purchase-money has been paid. Among the tribes of Turkestan, after the payment of the purchase-money to the father, each party is represented by two witnesses at the wedding ceremony, and a *mollah* is employed to legalise the contract. All goes on smoothly until the "bride's witnesses suddenly raise some objection, pretending that they are unwilling to deliver up the bride who is entrusted to their keeping, unless some suitable present is offered for renouncing, on their part, the great treasure placed in their custody." Nor can the marriage proceed until they are satisfied.

The same part is played in Central Europe by the Wendish bridesmaids. The bride awaits her bridegroom sitting at a table by herself. When his procession arrives, his master of the ceremonies advances to the table and begs her politely to follow him to the wedding. The bridesmaids interfere, and refuse to give her up without being paid for it: they must have the whole table full of gold! After an amount of haggling, which depends on the persuasive powers of the damsels and the wealth of the bridegroom, they are at length satisfied; and sometimes the business is not concluded until a considerable sum has been paid.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 15TH OF APRIL, 1893.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a very rapid rise at Jacobabad and a brisk fall at Surat, the barometric changes of the past 24 hours have been small and irregular. The distribution is very irregular, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Wind directions are unusual for the time of year on the West Coast, while variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Indore and Khandwa. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Indore, 14 at Bhuj, 12 at Kharwar, and 10 at Neemuch, Goa and Calicut. The day and night temperature is above the normal over the greater part of the country lying to the north of Latitude 19°. while to the south of that parallel the departures from the normal in either direction are small. The highest temperature in the shade was 109° at Allahabad and the lowest 62° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are partially clouded over nearly the whole country. Rain in light showers has fallen at Malegaon, Poona, and Aurangabad. There is a small area of abnormally low pressure on and off the West Coast between Veraval and Cochin, and the weather is slightly unsettled. The baric gradients are rather steep over Sind and Gujarat, and fresh to strong winds will probably blow on and off the West Coast. At Karwar and Goa the sea is rough, and although the weather is still suspicious and slightly unsettled there are as yet no definite signs of any disturbance on that coast. The weather is slightly disturbed over nearly the whole country.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 14th April, 1893.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·783
Temperature of the Air	83·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·1
Dew Point	73·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·710
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	9·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	80·5
General Directions of Wind*	NE, SSE, W, WNW, NW, N, NNE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	292

*From midnight to midnight.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending April 8th, 1893.)

DESCRIPTION.	1893.	1892.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	41,826	52,887	...	11,061	...	31,644
Goods	73,370	71,921	1,449	..	..	75,918
Other earnings	6,332	7,107	...	755	2,347	...
Weekly total	1,21,748	1,31,915	..	10,167	...	..
Aggregate ..	15,53,731	16,61,946	...	...	..	1,08,215

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CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
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From whatever cause arising.
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As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams. I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanua Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quananity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD,
"45, Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892."

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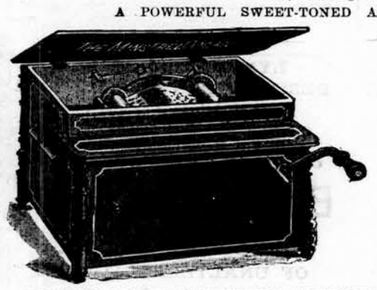

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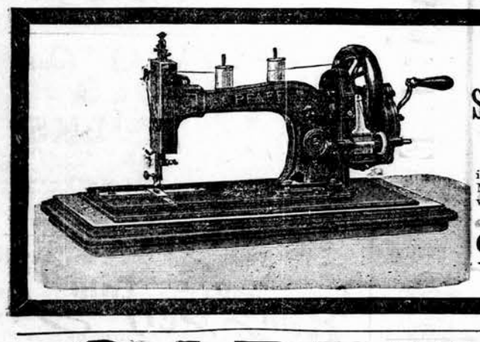

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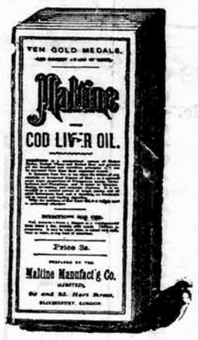

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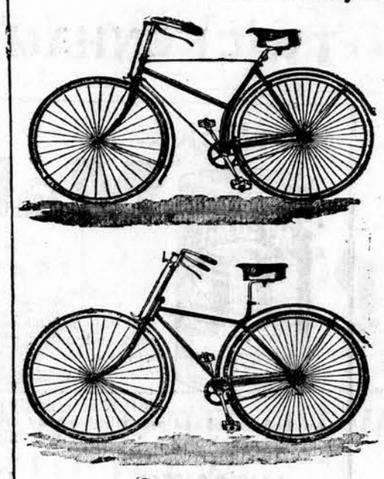

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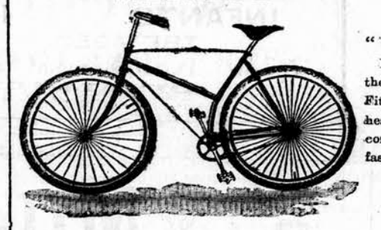

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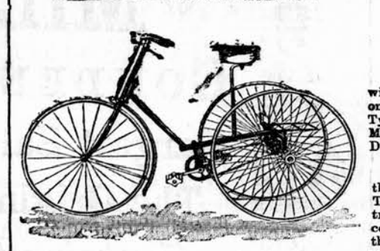

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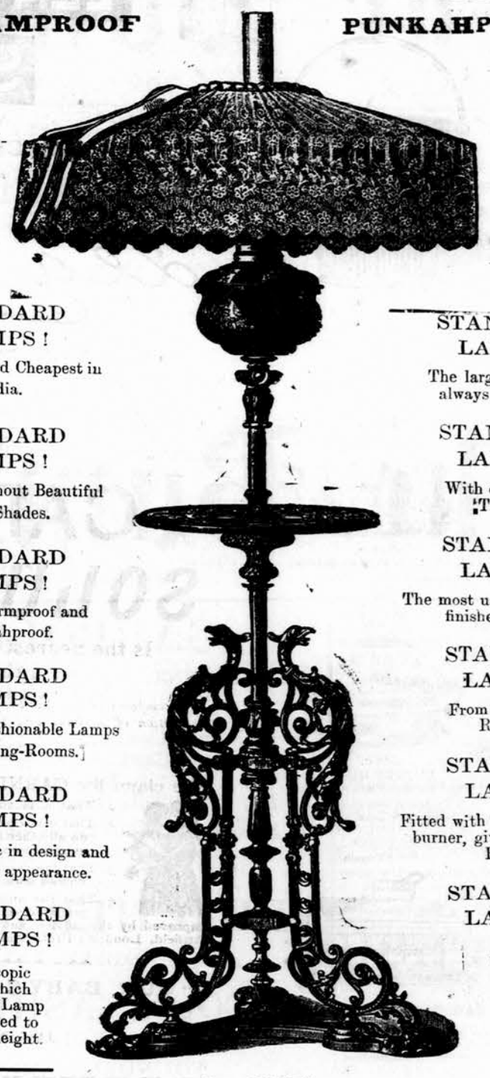

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